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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2494.

HOUSE PASSES UP THE UNPAID BILLS ON THIRD READING

There was some time lost before the House got busy yesterday, owing to the presence in court of Clerk Meheula. Kealawa introduced a resolution asking for \$8,000 for traveling expenses of the band. The Military Committee will consider it.

Kupieha presented the petition of forty-six voters of the fifth district asking \$400 for J. K. Maunakea, under commission from J. H. Boyd, on the Kunaia spring, and \$600 to cover care of the spring for the coming biennial period. This went to the Public Expenditures Committee.

KELIAA ELECTED JANITOR.
Mr. Chillingworth moved that the son of the late janitor of the House, Keliaa, be selected to succeed that employee. He said the hand of death had dealt heavily with the family of the deceased, a son and now the father having been called away in succession. Kanioh nominated Pulaa, Jr., saying that he had the utmost sympathy for the family of the deceased but he thought there should be consideration shown to the country members.

Wright said that he had seen the boys about the House and thought there should not be a pack of children employed. He said there were enough boys in the House as it is, and there is no need for more. He made a nomination but no one seconded it and the balloting proceeded with Keliaa and Pulaa as candidates. The balloting resulted: Keliaa, nineteen; Pulaa, seven; blank, one.

ATTACK ON HACKFELD WHARF.

The unpaid bills measure was then taken up, Fernandez moving to strike out the Hackfeld wharf item. He said no request was made to the Legislature of two years ago for money for the wharf, yet the council gave out this work without contract, exceeding the authority vested in the executive. He said that the amount would have to be paid by the entire Territory, and he opposed the payment in the interest of the people.

Chillingworth said he was surprised that the member should take this course after once voting for the item. Fernandez exclaimed that he had never voted for the item, but Chillingworth insisted that he had done so and said he would maintain that position until the records were produced to persuade him differently. He said that the necessity for the wharf suddenly became apparent and the protection of the trade of the port made the construction necessary. He said it was a just debt. Kelioh, who had moved to pass the item, moved the previous question, and the roll call showed on the vote to strike out: nine ayes and eighteen noes. The vote was a strict party division, Pulaa being the only bolter from the Republicans.

Faale moved to strike out the interest item of \$6,288.25, making a long speech of attack on the executive for exceeding legal authority. The vote was ten ayes, sixteen noes, the item remaining.

WRIGHT PAID FOR SERVICES.

Pulaa moved to insert a new item, W. J. Wright, for legal services, \$80. This was once before brought up and knocked out, but the House this time refused to send to a special committee as Fernandez wished and voted the item into the bill by sixteen to nine.

Kanioh moved a new item in the Attorney-General's department, to refund monies taken from salaries of police officers in Koolau, \$440. This, he said, was to meet the deduction of \$15 a month from the salaries of two policemen, the money being used to pay a jailor. Andrade raised the point of order that the men having consented and signed vouchers, this was not an unpaid bill. The Chair so ruled and the House sustained him by fourteen to twelve.

Wright moved to insert an item of \$250 for Dr. Atcherly of South Kohala, for increase of salary, but the Speaker ruled it out of order. There was an attempt by Kanioh to cut out the interest charge again, but the House took a recess.

UNPAID BILLS PASSED.

Upon reassembling at once the vote was called on the unpaid bills measure on third reading. It took a long while to secure the necessary votes. The bill was passed with sixteen ayes to seven noes, as follows: Ayes—Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Hala, Harris, Kalama, Kellinoh, Knudsen, Kumalae, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka, Pali, Pulaa and Wright. Noes—Fernandez, Kealawa, Kupieha, Olli, Paele, Purdy and Mr. Speaker. The House then took up the six months salary bill, the payroll of the pilot boat men being referred to the special committee which has in charge the fire department salaries, the other items then passing.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT HIT.

The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was struck by Kumalae, who moved to have the \$2,250 cut down to \$1,800, the roll call showing fifteen to eight. Harris tried hard to have the salary of the secretary increased to \$1,200, but the House would not do it. Kealawa moved to increase the assistant secretary and school agent for Honolulu from \$900 to \$1,050, saying this official was a woman and had

worked there a long time. He commented favorably on her work in a cracker speech but he got no support and the item stood as in the bill. When the school pay roll, \$162,500, came up Kalama moved a special committee and got it, he being chairman with Gandall, Long, Lewis and Kellinoh.

The salaries of school agents were put down at \$1,500 in the bill, but Beckley moved to make it \$1,620, saying that it would help out the Molokai agent who has a great deal of hard traveling to do, and the House agreed. The industrial school items went through as to amounts, Kumalae insisted on specifying that one item should read "four guards at \$50 a month each."

The Public Lands Commissioner and secretary went through and on motion of Harris the clerk and bookkeeper was advanced to \$900. All the remainder of the salaries passed as in the bill.

FOR AGRICULTURE BOARD.

The new Board of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry started off well with the Forestry Superintendent at \$1,500, but the payroll in that division went to the Agriculture Committee for investigation. The superintendent of entomology went through, but there was some discussion over assistants at \$3,500. Harris said the planters would add \$9,300 to the item if it passed. Kanioh tried to have it cut out but failed. The entire amount asked for the board was given, though there was some little opposition to the assistance of the Federal station.

There was an attempt on the part of Kalama and Harris to increase the pay of the head of the survey department from \$1,500 to \$1,800, but the House this time stood for the bill. All of the other items passed as in the bill.

FIGHT OVER HEALTH BOARD.

The Board of Health brought out the fighters. The raid started on the president and executive officer, motions being made to cut to \$1,000 and \$1,200 and finally to strike out entirely. The roll was called on this motion, the result being: Ayes, 8; noes, 16; Lewis voting with the Home Rulers and Purdy with the Republicans. The chief health officer was cut from \$1,200 to \$1,000. An attempt was made to change the secretary's salary, \$1,200, \$900 and \$1,100, failing and finally the item went through at \$1,000. The registrar was cut to \$750. The item of clerk at \$600 was knocked out of the bill, but the two clerks at \$300 each went through. The item of sanitary inspectors, Honolulu, \$7,200, was referred to a special committee on motion of Fernandez, who said there were rumors that these people had caused some trouble. The committee named consists of Fernandez, Kumalae and Hala, and they got the item, sanitary inspectors, other than Honolulu, \$1,440.

Aylett made a strong fight to have the salary of the food commissioner and analyst, raised from \$1,050 to \$1,200. Paele and Kanioh fought it, but Aylett insisted upon the great value of the position, and the necessity for a good man. Gandall talked for economy, favoring the item as in the bill, and the motion was lost, though the vote was close.

MILK AND POI INSPECTOR.

The milk and poi inspector, \$600, brought out a long fight. Among the interesting propositions was that of Beckley to have the mounted patrolmen act as inspectors, as they could stop milkmen coming into the city. The methods of poi making and how the manufacturers cheat the people. A half hour was spent over the discussion and finally the whole matter was settled by separation of the item into milk inspector and poi inspector, the salaries being \$300 for the former and \$280 for the latter.

The committee here rose and the House, after receiving the report and adopting it, adjourned.

THE SIERRA TAKES PROMINENT PEOPLE

Many prominent Honolulu people are booked to sail on the Sierra this afternoon for San Francisco. The Sierra should arrive early this morning, having left Fanning's Island on the morning of June 6th according to cabled advice. She will go to the new Hackfeld wharf, the Oceanic dock being in process of reconstruction.

Among those booked on the Sierra today are Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fitch, Mrs. H. C. Brown of the Y. W. C. A., who will be accompanied by Miss Bacon; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dyke, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, J. Tam McGrew, C. A. Peacock, Dr. Sandow and Mrs. Sandow, S. Topiliz and others.

Sprains are often more serious than broken bones on account of not being properly treated. Apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received and it will quickly restore the parts to a healthy condition. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

ORDERS CABLED FOR MILITARY CAMP

Major McClellan received a cablegram yesterday authorizing the encampment of the Hawaiian National Guard to be held in conjunction with the regular troops beginning tomorrow. Orders for the five days' camp were issued immediately by Gov. Dole through General Soper and also by Col. Jones.

The following are the orders issued last night: General Headquarters Territory of Hawaii, Adjutant General's Office, Honolulu, H. T., June 8th, 1903. General Orders No. 8.

The following companies of the National Guard of Hawaii will go into camp on Wednesday morning, June 10th, at the hour of seven o'clock, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at Camp McKinley for a period of five days, for the purpose of participating with the regular troops in such maneuvers and instruction as may be prescribed by the commanding officer of the Artillery, District of Honolulu. Companies A, B, C, E, F, G and H stationed at Honolulu, and Company D now stationed at Hilo.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. (Signed) JNO. H. SOPER, Adjutant-General.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 8th, 1903. General Orders No. 38.

In pursuance to General Orders No. 8 dated General Headquarters, June 8th, 1903, Companies "A," "B," "C," "E," "F," "G" and "H," stationed at Honolulu, will assemble at the Drill Shed at 7 a. m. on Wednesday, June 10th, 1903, for the purpose of participating with the regular troops in such maneuvers and instructions as may be prescribed by the commanding officer of the Artillery, District of Honolulu. Uniform: Fatigue, khaki trousers and leggings.

By order of Col. Jones. (Signed) JNO. SCHAEFER, Captain and Adjutant.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 8th, 1903. Special Orders No. 2.

In compliance with General Orders No. 8, Company "D" of the First Regiment, N. G. H., stationed at Hilo, Hawaii, will go on board the S. S.

RAPID WORK ON LAYING THE CABLE

Rapid progress is being made in the laying of the Pacific Cable. At noon yesterday there had been dropped to the bed of the ocean from the Cable ship Colonia, 434 miles of the wire. This is two days' work, and the indications are that the good ship has taken on a gait of better than eight knots and will keep it up during the journey.

The reports here are received from New York, to which office the noon statement is always sent. The reports contain the further information that the Guam-Manila cable is working to the fullest satisfaction, and that there will be found there as fine a connection as was made between this city and San Francisco.

All arrangements have been completed for the carrying through of the work here. The tanks for the storage of the cable which are to be brought along by the Cable ship Anglia for local services, to be used for the purpose of repairs, have been accepted from the contractor, John F. Bowler, and their examination before acceptance indicated that the work was as well done as in the case of the first tank built by that contractor. The tanks were found to be absolutely watertight, as evaporation would account for every bit of the loss when the first two days water test was made. These tanks complete the shore outfit for the local station, and the only thing lacking now is the arrival of a station ship, which however has not been definitely arranged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 8.—Sugar: 88-analysis Beets, 8s 11-2d.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 8.—Fifty persons are dead and sixty missing in the floods of this section.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 8.—Sugar was advanced to 4.70 cents on the basis of granulated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 8.—A strike among the cannery operatives caused 1,100 employees to refuse to return to their work till demands are met.

ROME, Italy, June 8.—Father Harlin of St. Louis has been named by the Pope as Archbishop of Manila. This post was recently declined by Bishop Montgomery of San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Six eastside cities are inundated by the rising waters of the Mississippi. Eight thousand persons have been driven from their homes and are seeking shelter in the higher levels. Several hundred persons have been rescued. Twenty are known to have been drowned. Owing to the threatening condition of the river for some days, a good number of residents on the low levels made preparations to leave their homes and for this reason it is hoped that the death list will be comparatively small. The damage to property, however, will reach high figures.

MISSISSIPPI'S FLOOD COST ALL OF \$3,000,000

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The Mississippi flood has reached its climax. Many levees are overflowed and a score of people have been drowned. The losses will aggregate three millions of dollars. The river is now falling.

TOPEKA, June 8.—A special session of the Legislature may be called to afford relief to the flood sufferers and rebuild a score of bridges which have been destroyed. There is a possibility of the farmers in the lately inundated region getting quick crops.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—S. N. D. North has succeeded Merriam at the head of the census.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Governor Taft admits that Gen. Miles' report is generally correct, but denies that the famine in the islands is alarming. Rice is being distributed at cost but it is not feasible to issue wheat. It is impossible to import cattle unless they are inoculated with a serum which makes them immune to rinderpest.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The schedules of the Eppinger failure show liabilities of \$1,373,000 and assets of \$650,000. There is a suspicion that the firm issued receipts as security for more grain than it had stored.

ROME, June 8.—King Emanuel may visit France and receive a return visit from President Loubet, though it is likely that the latter, owing to the expulsion of the religious orders from France, may not be received at the Vatican.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Grand Jury has indicted Groff Brothers for the bribery of Machen.

SPARTANBURG, June 8.—Many are missing. Fifty-four bodies have been identified.

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony, June 5.—Parliament opened its session today.

LONDON, England, June 5.—The Manchester race, run today, was won by Zinfandel.

BYRON, Minn., June 5.—The Baptist Church of Byron was completely demolished by a dynamite explosion.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—More complete reports show ten more deaths as a result of the floods in this city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Secretary Hay today signed the treaty with England providing for tariff favors in Zanzibar.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 5.—The steamer Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, which went ashore yesterday in Gedney channel was floated today. The injury done the vessel is not serious.

MANILA, P. I., June 5.—The hurricane prevailing throughout the Philippines has done an immense amount to the shipping in many of the island ports. The American vessels Pearl, Devizayas, Haurafel, Mayflower and Samshui have been wrecked.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5.—President Roosevelt arrived in Harrisburg today on his way home to Washington. A very short stop was made at the station and though a crowd was present the President appeared only in response to the cheers. Roosevelt is somewhat travel-worn from his long trip, but he is in splendid health and returns to his duties highly pleased with the courtesies extended him during his long journey.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 6.—The mine owners are negotiating for the immigration of one hundred thousand Japanese coolies for work in the Rand mines.

The question of labor has been vigorously agitated in South Africa during the past few months. The first proposition was to import Chinese coolies under the indenture system and this plan received the approval of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, but it was so roundly scored by the white laboring classes of the country that it had to be abandoned. It is supposed that there will not be as great an objection to the Japanese owing to Great Britain's alliance with that country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The Pope has signified his intention of appointing Father Harty Bishop of Manila.

Bishop Montgomery of San Francisco was appointed to this post by the Pope, but expressed a desire to remain in the United States, and in conformity with his wishes the Pope has now selected another candidate.

BERLIN, Germany, June 6.—Despite vigorous protests from the Mormons in the United States, the Prussian government has adhered to its purpose of expelling the Mormon missionaries from Germany and the elders have now been sent out of the country.

ROME, Italy, June 6.—Statements from the Vatican today are to the effect that the Pope is ill. His health is gradually failing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—A. W. Machen, formerly superintendent of the Free Rural Mail Delivery System, was today indicted on the charge of bribery, laid against him by Postmaster General Payne. Machen was suspended from office on May 8 on the recommendation of Fourth Assistant Bristow. He was charged with collusion with letter-box manufacturers and general manipulation for his own private gain. Machen promptly responded to the request that he turn over his office, and called for a thorough investigation. A few weeks later he was arrested on the charge of bribery and released on heavy bonds.

Machen is a Toledo, Ohio, man and had been in office since May 3, 1893.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Admiral Evan's squadron is assembling in Chinese waters. The movement is believed to be significant in connection with the Manchurian crisis.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—McGregor, the superintendent of the purchase of supplies for the Rural Free Delivery service has been arrested for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the purchase of leather pouches.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The S. S. Nebraskan carries 150 bags of mail for Honolulu.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Forest fires in several States are causing much damage and creating great alarm.

TOPEKA, June 5.—The death list from the floods now totals 78.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Many small towns are inundated. Hundreds of families are threatened and the danger is increasing.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—A hot wave is prevailing throughout the State.

GAINESVILLE, Ala., June 5.—Fifteen hundred people, sufferers by the tornado, are dependant on charity.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President arrived home today.

SUMNER TO GO TO VALPARAISO



Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Rear Admiral George W. Sumner of the South Atlantic Station has been ordered to Valparaiso, where a serious condition exists as a result of the Socialist disturbances. Sumner's fleet of ships will consist of the cruisers New York, Detroit, Montgomery and the converted yacht Gloucester.

SALARIES OF MANY MINOR PLACES ARE UP IN THE HOUSE

Registrar Thrum Comes in for Some Hot Scoring by the Members.

IN THE HOUSE.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Speaker Beckley resumed his seat after three days' illness.

The Senate's message on House Bill No. 3, the six months current account bill, which was deferred for two days, was brought up and on motion of Kellinot the House refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate and a conference committee of five was then ordered.

Senate Bill No. 11, making a special appropriation of \$4,000 to cover the shortage in the appropriation for tax office incidentals, was read and passed a second time under suspension of rules.

UNPAID BILLS MEASURE.

The House then went into committee of the whole on Senate Bill No. 4, the unpaid bills measure. The bill as amended was read and the committee rose and recommended that the bill with the changes made pass. The report of the committee of the whole was then adopted, passing the bill a second time.

Again the House resolved into committee of the whole on the six months salary bill. Aylett reported on the pay roll, electric light, recommending that the total be increased from \$4,350 to \$4,500, the salary to be as follows: Superintendent, \$1,200; lineman, \$600; extra lineman, \$420; 3 trimmers, \$1,170; dynamo man, \$480; assistant, \$390; station man, \$330.

As soon as the report was read there were motions to adopt and by Kaniho to pass as in the bill. The Kaniho motion was lost and the report was then accepted.

REGISTRAR THRUM'S DOINGS.

The committee on the Bureau of Conveyances salaries reported in favor of the passage of the item as in the bill, \$4,710, saying that there should be the opportunity given for the head of the department to reward services, as men who have been longer at the work are worth more than new men. A letter from Mr. Thrum was read, showing the salaries paid.

Kumalae moved to reject the report, saying he had worked there three years, and that the head of the department did not pay him the salaries provided by law. He said that \$75 was provided for his salary yet he received only \$60. He said that when he resigned a malihini was given the place at \$75. He said the head of the office did not pay the salaries as provided in the law of 1901 until the grand jury made an investigation. He argued also that the only way was to bind the registrar to a list of salaries which must be paid.

HARRIS FOR PROMOTIONS.

Harris argued that it was not good business policy to make certain salaries for the various places, but rather the chief should have the power to pay the men just what they are worth, suggesting that a new man at copying was not worth so much as a skilled and capable man. Long defended the report showing why it was wise to offer opportunity to young men.

Mr. Beckley said that so long as Mr. Thrum was at the head of the office there would be no justice for the clerks. He said it was an old story of how the clerks were underpaid, the balance of their salaries kept as realizations. He said if records were kept in the salary list would run into hundreds, for the white men would not copy Hawaiian deeds. The last legislature provided specific salaries yet the Registrar did not care a snap for that. He thought the legislators were only kanakas and their opinions had no weight.

To get even with Kumalae and himself, Beckley said, Thrum discharged Nakulua, his step father, who had really run the office for twelve years. He declared that the majority of the people were Hawaiians and so it was not drawing the color line to look out for them. He declared there was enough talent in the country to run it, and there was no necessity to bring people here and give them places. He closed by asking the Hawaiians to reject the report, saying the day would come when the white men would be capable of taking the place of the Hawaiians but while the House had the power they should use it.

GANDALL WANTS FACTS.

Gandall said that as a Representative from Kauai, he needed full information. He said in his case if he were to seek work there he would not accept a place unless the salary was sufficient. Some one had said the clerks got a raise when they struck. He thought then it would be best to appropriate a lump sum, then all the clerks should strike immediately and together and have their wages raised in a rush. Gandall had the floor when the committee rose.

The Speaker announced that the conference committee on the expense bill could be appointed on Tuesday to which day the Senate had adjourned. The House then went into recess.

WANT THE RECORDS BACK.

Upon resuming his seat, Beckley said that it had come to his knowledge that the minutes of the regular session of the House had been called for by the courts. The minutes as submitted were not the journal of the House. If these minutes were returned, promptly

then the journal could not be completed and turned over to the Secretary in accordance with law. The stenographer had a great deal of work to do, he said, and the minutes were necessary. He therefore directed the clerk to communicate with the courts and see if it was not possible to secure the minutes.

In committee Gandall resumed and when informed as to the course of Thrum in drawing the pay and then appropriating it he deprecated the course, but still thought there should be some differentiation of clerks.

HARRIS DISCLAIMS PREJUDICE.

Harris rose to a question of personal privilege saying that as a member of the House and of the committee the question as to who was employed there did not enter. He said that during his membership in the House he did not think he had acted or spoken in any way which would indicate feeling as between Hawaiian and haole. He said he came into the House representing Hawaiians as well as haoles and had striven to be fair throughout. He declared his best friends were Hawaiians and that the report made would have been the same had the employees been haoles.

Vida argued against the lump sum and wanted the matter sent back to the committee to have salaries specified. Long and Harris opposed this and Kumalae declared that there was no such officer as examiner employed. He said he favored rejecting the report of the committee and he was ready to submit a list of clerks with the proper salaries which they should receive.

KUMALAE HAS A PLAN.

The report was rejected and Kumalae then submitted his list of employees for the office as follows: Five copyists, one at \$90, two at \$75 and two at \$60; indexer, \$110; book clerk, \$50; four extra clerks at \$60, a total of \$4,560 for the half year.

In support of his plan he spoke at length saying there was no such officer as examiner; that Thrum works only three hours a day; that there are many errors because of Thrum's failure to do his work. Kellinot said there seemed to be a grudge against the head of the office, and he thought the proper thing was to demand his resignation or if this could not be had then there should be no appropriation for registrar. Kumalae's amendment was adopted.

FEW FIGURES RAISED.

Kalamau wanted to increase the salary of the Wailuku and Kahului water works from \$450 to \$600, but the House would not and went on passing items as in the bill until the park items came, when Pait wanted to know how many people were employed at Thomas and Emma Squares, and wanted a committee to investigate, and then wanted the salaries specified, one man at Emma and three at Thomas Square, \$40 each, to which the House agreed, the total being that in the bill, \$960.

On the question of public building guards, two men at \$50 a month each, Aylett wanted \$60 for each of the four guards which carried. Long moved to increase the salary of the mausoleum guards from \$250 to \$450. He said that the difference between the amount in the bill and that he asked was paid by the Kapitolani Estate and if the people had any love for their allies they should provide for proper care of their resting place.

When the Fire Department was reached Kuphea wanted a special committee but Harris said he would submit the estimate of the chief engineer and move the item pass. The item was referred to the Oahu members. The Hilo item passed as in the bill, but the Wailuku item was referred to the Maui men.

FIGHT OVER PILOTS.

On the item "Salary of four pilots, \$6,800," Kumalae made a characteristic speech devoting most of it to the bills of the boat boys. He suggested that \$200 was the old salary and seemed sufficient. Harris in response said the great ships coming here were valuable and to handle them involved the greatest responsibility and if there was danger through cheap men the insurance rates would go up and the big ships would not come.

Vida moved to reduce the amount to \$5,400 saying the Fearless had reduced the amount of work to be done. The amendment was carried. The Hilo pilot was then cut from \$1,200 to \$1,000. The Kahului pilot was next up and a motion to cut from \$1,200 to \$1,000 brought up the Maui men and there was a hot fight by the men who were ready enough to cut down the Honolulu pilots to keep up their own rank's salary. But the House by the close vote of thirteen to twelve cut down the salary to the \$1,000 figure.

PILOT FOR MAHUKONA.

Pulua proposed \$150 for a pilot at Mahukona, saying a pilot is now working there for \$100 a month to bring in vessels. After a struggle the item was voted into the bill by thirteen to twelve.

Harris moved to reconsider item 174, the salary of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works and then the storm broke. Vida moved the committee rise and Harris made a hot fight, as that was his last chance to secure a reconsideration. The chair held the motion that the committee rise was privileged and the struggle was hot, but the chair could not be changed.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

A communication from the House of Representatives, in reply to an inquiry as to its action on House bill No. 3, stated that action had been deferred until that day.

Third reading of the departmental appropriation bill for eighteen months beginning January 1, 1904, was the special order of the day.

Senator Dickey said it would save a day to the House to have the bill passed and sent down promptly.

Senator McCandless thought, as many members were absent, such an important bill should not be rushed. He moved the Senate adjourn until Tuesday.

THE COURT TROUBLE.

President Crabbe asked the mover to wait, as he had a statement to make. The previous day their clerk was summoned to the court with an order to bring the journals. He ordered the clerk not to take any papers over without consent of himself or the Senate, but the clerk was threatened with contempt proceedings and, fearing he might have to go to jail over night, produced the papers in court. The court wanted all of the journals, but it was impossible to furnish them. They were scattered about between clerk, printer, proofreader, etc. He suggested that the clerk be allowed to produce in court the journal for any particular day required. It appeared they wanted all reports and proceedings bearing on the case. They were fighting the County Act.

Senator Dickey held that the journals of the regular session were out of their hands entirely. The clerk under a subpoena of court would have to produce them. To the suggestion of Senator McCandless, that the journals were in the hands of the president, he answered: "They are in the hands of the president and other officers of the regular session. We have nothing to do with the matter."

SEEMING PREDICAMENT.

Senator McCandless deprecated having the journals tied up as evidence in court, when the law required them to be in the hands of the Secretary of the Territory within thirty days of the close of the regular session.

"No," the president explained; "the clerk can take them right back." He went on to say that the journals were not complete, the copies having not yet been compared.

ORGANIC ACT VIOLATED.

Senator Achi contended that the Senate had nothing to say about it. The journals were in the hands of the president and clerk, who had possession of them. Not only that, but he claimed that the president and clerk, by not hurrying up, had caused the Organic Act to be violated.

Senator Cecil Brown—"What is the penalty?"

Senator Achi—"I do not say there is a penalty, but it is a command that the journal shall be in the hands of the Secretary of the Territory within thirty days. I would advise the president not to disobey the order of the court. We are not called here for this purpose, but to pass appropriation bills. I raise the point of order that any talk about the journals of the regular session is out of order."

President Crabbe—"Thank you."

SETTLED WEATHER.

A calm that could have been sliced with a cake knife ensued.

Senator McCandless broke the stillness by moving that the third reading of Senate bill No. 9 be deferred until Tuesday next. When Senator Dickey asked why not Monday, the mover with a laugh harked back to the point of order said the clerk was ordered to appear in court on Monday. The motion carried.

WANTS A VACATION.

Senator Achi desired to move that the House be requested to allow the Senate to take a vacation of one week after passing the pending bill. There was no use in meeting day after day, waiting for business from the House.

Senator Cecil Brown—"Where do you want to go, to Kona?"

Senator Achi—"I want to do some work." He deferred his motion until Tuesday.

At 10:30 the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

(From Sunday's Daily)

Yesterday's session of the House of Representatives lasting until noon was entirely occupied with the third reading of the Tax bureau appropriation bill, which carries \$1000 and was passed, and the third reading of the bill making appropriations for back bills of the Government, which did not come to a vote on its passage. Most of the time on the latter bill, outside of its reading by the clerk, was taken up with a successful fight for restoring to the bill the item of \$2000 for the expenses of Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd's trip to Washington.

There was no session of the Senate being adjourned from Friday till Tuesday.

IN THE HOUSE.

Senate bill No. 11 appropriating \$4,000 for the Tax bureau passed third reading by the affirmative votes of the 24 members present.

BOYD'S TRIP.

The unpaid bills act having been read a third time, Lewis moved to insert \$2,000 for the expenses of Commissioner Boyd's trip to Washington.

Long seconded the motion and argued that Boyd was sent by order of the Executive Council to protect his department. He spoke of the work done by Boyd at Washington as having been effective. It caused a Congressional committee to defer action on Hawaiian land matters.

Greenwell moved in amendment to make the amount \$1500. The itemized account gave over \$1000 for hotel expenses and \$447 for incidentals. It appeared as an expensive trip, but he was willing to allow \$1500.

Vida said if anything was to go in let it be the whole \$2000. If he was sent lawfully on public business he should travel like a prince and was entitled to every dollar asked, the speaker ironically declared.

Kellinot raised the point of order, ruled not well taken by Vice Speaker

Knudsen, that the amendment was not in order since the item was not in the bill.

Paele supported the proposed reduction because there was no law authorizing the commissioner to go to Washington. They had a Delegate to Congress to look after the Territory's interests. It was through Boyd's efforts at Washington that the petition of natives and others to have lands devoted to homesteads was defeated.

Kaniho said the House by majority vote on second reading had struck out the bill because the commissioner was sent by the Executive Council to work over the head of the Delegate. He had prevented the division of land among the people in 40 and 80 acre homesteads. As a member of the legislature of 1901, Kaniho recalled the fact that no appropriation was made for any such mission to Washington.

Outside of the House he had been regarded as partial to his race because he voted to maintain Treasurer Kepolaka's salary against reduction, but now he was opposing this proposed vote to money to a native official because it was contrary to law. Yesterday the pay of guards on Molokai was refused on the same principle. In 1901 they appointed the present Speaker of the House to meet President McKinley on the mainland, but instead of appropriating public money for his expenses they paid them out of their own pockets. The Executive Council had no authority for sending Boyd to Washington and no benefit had resulted from his trip. Were they there to ratify the illegal acts of the Executive Council? They were not there to nod assent to the doings of the Executive Council like Chinese, but to protect the rights of the people. The Commissioner knew the law, but chose to break it at command of the Council. A message had just been sent to him asking him to support this item, but if he stood alone he should vote against it because it was contrary to law.

Lewis endeavored to show benefits that accrued from Boyd's trip, the first being the retention of \$100,000 in the treasury which otherwise would have been sent to the mainland. Vida asked him if the calling of tow or three men into a room to bid privately on 20 or 30 lots in Lualualei was a part of the benefits. The speaker went on to say that lands were available for those who took the trouble to ask for them in the right way. He and others did not have any difficulty. The great trouble was lack of roads to homestead lands.

After remarks by Gandall in support of the item, the motion to insert it carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandall, Hala, Harris, Kalama, Koolawa, Kellinot, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka, Pail, Pulua and Wright—14.

Noes—Damien, Fernandez, Greenwell, Kaniho, Kou, Kuphea, Oili, Paele, Purdy and Vida—10.

DEATH OF JANITOR.

Vice Speaker Knudsen, on a motion to adjourn, informed the House of the death of the janitor. An appointment to fill the vacancy was deferred till Monday.

The passage of the bill pending, the House adjourned about noon until 10 o'clock Monday.

FRIENDS OF YOUTH HOLD A MEETING

The last monthly meeting of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association before the vacation was held yesterday at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. C. M. Hyde the president presiding. After the opening prayer and the secretary's report, the treasurer reported as follows: Received \$1477.60 disbursed \$799.75, on hand in the Savings Bank \$350.00 and in cash \$327.85. Mrs. S. M. Damon, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, reported several generous donations during the month from visitors and also from the plays given at the Schaefer home. There is no form of charitable work which is done in these islands that appeals more to the hearts of the people at home and tourists than this beautiful work among the children of all nationalities who play in our streets.

The reports from each school were then given. Chicken pox has been prevalent in some of the schools and lessened the attendance during the past month. There have also been some cases of the dengue and whooping cough. A very successful Mother's meeting was held at the Kawaiahao Kindergarten at which thirty mothers were present. They were Portuguese, Hawaiian and Japanese. Mrs. Thompson gave them a very valuable talk on the care of children which was fully understood and appreciated by most of the women present.

The secretary was instructed to send a hearty vote of thanks to Capt. Berger and the band for the concerts given the children of kindergartens. Nothing during the year is more enjoyed by the children than these band concerts. A letter of thanks was also sent to Miss Cross of the Castle Kindergarten for her instruction in physical culture to the kindergarten assistants.

The directors and assistants of the kindergartens give an entertainment to the patrons of the Association this evening in the Kawaiahao Kindergarten. A pleasant time is anticipated.

There was no report from the Ways and Means Committee of the Castle Home but the treasurer reported great shortage of funds. There is not sufficient money to meet the expenses of the coming month.

This fact should appeal to the community for the Castle Home is doing for unfortunate children what Christian homes are doing for their fortunate brothers and sisters, training them up to be good and useful citizens of this territory. Requisite funds should not be lacking for this worthy institution. Two new children were admitted to the Home.

The Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association was called upon at this meeting to accept the resignation of its president, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, who has held the office since the organization of this Association. There

TRANSITION PRISONERS MUST DON PRISON GARB

There are a half dozen badly disappointed prisoners in Oahu prison. These are the men who expected to be released through the instrumentality of Judge Gear, and who now will have to serve out their sentences. That isn't the worst of it either. Since Gear ordered their release more than a year ago, the convicts affected have not been compelled to work, nor have they worn the striped uniform, the common garb of all other felons. They have in fact been having an easy time of it, as they were not treated as prisoners undergoing sentence, but only as men held for trial. It might be held too that they were not serving their sentences during the year, and another year may be added to the term of their imprisonment, but this isn't at all probable.

At any rate the decision of the United States Supreme Court has left some of the transition period prisoners in anything but a happy frame of mind, and they are sorry they ever saw the attorneys who promised to get them off, and who also got all the money they had in exchange for the promises.

The number of prisoners who would have been released by the order of Judge Gear, but for the appeal in the United States court has dwindled down materially since the trouble started originally. The terms of some of them have expired, one actually escaped, while some of them did not call upon Judge Gear for help, taking Warden Henry's advice in the matter. Only one man actually escaped punishment through Judge Gear's efforts. This was Goto, a Japanese who was serving a life sentence for burglary. He was ordered released by Judge Gear, but was rearrested, and finally when the Attorney General was forced to secure new indictments the grand jury failed to indict Goto as the witnesses against him had disappeared since his first conviction. He is now said to be in Japan.

Since the first writ of habeas corpus was sued out in these transition cases, the following prisoners have been discharged through expiration of their sentences: Ben. Kupihea, sentenced March 3, 1899, to three years for rape; Lun Kon, larceny, sentenced to eighteen months on March 18, 1900; Hainada, burglary, sentenced April 5, 1899, for three years; Leen Lang, sentenced October 18, 1898 to four years for larceny; Chow Yuen Toon, sentenced March 5, 1900 to two years for assault with deadly weapon; Nalopi, sentenced May 8, 1900 for two years for malicious burning; and Anne Sang, sentenced October 18, 1898, for four years for larceny.

The men who are still in prison and who will have to remain there, with the date of sentence and term of imprisonment are:

May 22, 1899, Ihara Ichigoro, murder 1st degree, Honolulu, hang, commuted life.

May 22, 1899, Osaki Mankichi, manslaughter 1st degree, Honolulu, 20 years.

May 22, 1899, Chida Manzaboro, manslaughter 1st degree, Honolulu, 20 years.

May 22, 1899, Yamane Nenchiro, manslaughter 2nd and 3rd degrees, Honolulu, 15 years.

August 10, 1899, Geo. Wade, murder 2nd degree, Honolulu, life.

August 15, 1899, Genji, assault with deadly weapon, Honolulu, \$100 fine and 7 years.

December 9, 1899, Yong Lock Nee, murder 2nd degree, Maui, life.

May 14, 1900, Kaluna, burglary 1st degree, Honolulu, 15 years.

May 25, 1900, Wm. Ester, manslaughter 1st degree, Honolulu, 20 years.

June 8, 1900, Lono Opio, rape, Maui, 4 years.

June 12, 1899, Ah Quong, rape, Hawaii, life.

January 12, 1899, Wong Cheung Hung, manslaughter 2nd degree, Hawaii, 10 years.

April 8, 1899, Huekoni alias Kaie, burglary 2nd degree, Hawaii, 5 years.

October 6, 1899, Hanale Napuapahce, murder 2nd degree, Hawaii, 20 years.

October 18, 1898, Lo On Pau, burglary 2nd degree, Hawaii, 12 years.

July 13, 1899, Makiara Katsatara, manslaughter 2nd degree, Hawaii, 7 years.

Of the above only Ihara, Mankichi, Chida, Yamane, Geo. Wade, Kaluna, Wm. Ester and Quong had been ordered released upon a writ of habeas corpus. The Japanese and Ester are the only prisoners who are working, though all have discarded the stripes. "They might have had an action for damages against me if they had been confined as felons and then the order for their release confirmed," said Warden Henry yesterday. "As soon as the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Osaki Mankichi case arrives they will don their prison garb again and all of them will be put to work. Two of these prisoners are at work now, one in the laundry and the other in the tailoring shop. They requested work though, and I have an agreement with them in writing."

WANT TO PREVENT CARTER FROM BEING GOVERNOR

Want of confidence votes promise to be resumed in the lower House. It became the property of several persons yesterday that some members of the opposition to the governor, intended to attack Secretary George R. Carter, in the matter of his prospective elevation to the post now occupied by Governor Dole, and the following resolution was dug up as the means to be employed by those who oppose him, to scotch his ambition, if he has any in that direction.

The rumor had it that the resolution was to be offered and passed yesterday, but the club session was given over almost entirely to Thrum, with a few digs at pilots and others. The session passed without incident, and the men who prepared the mine for the Secretary did not have a chance to spring it. The proposed attack is this:

WHEREAS, it is commonly reported and generally believed that the President of the United States has under consideration the appointment of George R. Carter, now Secretary of this Territory, to succeed Hon. S. B. Dole, as Governor, upon the expiration of the latter's term of office; and

WHEREAS, in order to promote the political peace and the business prosperity of the Territory, there should be appointed as Governor a man possessing an even temperament and sound judgment, and who is not an active factionist; and

WHEREAS, Secretary Carter is excitable and intollerant, and is an offensive factionist; therefore

RESOLVED That it is the sense of this House that the appointment of Secretary George R. Carter as Governor would result in increased factional and partisan strife, and would not be acceptable to the people.

RESOLVED That the Clerk be and is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States.

Father Valentine Laid Up.

Rev. Father Valentine is laid up at St. John's sanatorium on account of an injury sustained to his foot. Several years ago the popular priest who was secretary to the late Bishop Robert met with an accident, and of late he has been compelled to use his foot so much that the old trouble has been renewed. He is suffering a great deal and it may be several weeks before he will be able to walk.

MATTOX IS WHIPPED IN FIRST ROUND

Main Boxing Event Chief Failure of Evening.

(From Sunday's Daily)

Honolulu was made sorrowful at short warning last night, when the man hailing therefrom was knocked out in the first round of what had been announced as a ten-round contest. The victor was Joe Millett, of San Francisco, and the vanquished Tom Mattox of Honolulu, as introduced to a fair-sized audience by the referee.

It was stiff, bang and break away for five fast events at the Orpheum, with the referee in the majority of them joining the hardest work. Although the buyers of tickets had nothing but a sensational fifteen seconds or so for what they anticipated as their money's worth in chief, they had some compensation in the preliminary bouts. Especially were they repaid when Young Hawaii gave a cyclonic exhibition of pluck and skill, bearing away the laurel wreath of a cleverly won finish with a whole round to spare.

Jess Woods, of Whitman & Co.'s sporting department, was referee of the evening, and Larry Dee timekeeper. There was free play of enthusiasm from partners of the backers in every instance, but with an utter absence of rough or even unkind words in the cries of stimulation and applause. "Give it to him, Bill," or "Now's your time, Ernest," was the strongest expression one heard.

HEINE-VAN GIESEN.

The first encounter was a four-round one, with clean breakaway agreed, between Ernest Heine and Frank Van Giesen, two youthful sparring. As Heine curved forward in his chair he looked anything but the equal in physique of his opponent, sitting erect with spread-eagle limbs opposite, but the trial proved a contradiction of appearances.

In the first round Heine started vigorously on the aggressive. Van Giesen ducked under and came out with a delivery of a smart body blow, but got some warm faces in return. Before the round ended Van Giesen looked worried and his heavily dealt blows generally failed in reach.

Heine was getting it in the ribs but coming back quickly in Van's face, and the round was almost a wrestling match with clinches. In the third Heine made more fighting of it. Van Giesen struck hard but blindly. When occasionally he kept eyes front Heine had to be busy though he never lost his pins for a moment. Van Giesen went down once and was up in an instant only to receive a smack on the shoulder. Heine opened and closed the fourth round with effective facial polishing, though both fought it through gamely.

Referee Woods awarded the fight to Heine on points. Nobody was badly hurt.

VIERRA-ANDERSON.

Vierra, a local Portuguese, and Anderson, a U. S. soldier, came next with a similar match to the first. The soldier displayed quick action in the first round, getting in first work on face and body, but the Portuguese soon revealed a cleverness and dash that seemed to catch the favor of the house. He fought Anderson to the ropes just before the gong sounded.

In the second the soldier was pressed home again and again. He came mighty close to landing a swinger on the jaw of his antagonist which would have dimmed local talent a bit. After a few clinching spasm in the third Anderson got in a few swats on Vierra's countenance, but again was beaten back to the ropes. Vierra responded to a spent drive with a face stinger and then forced the fight to the soldier's corner. Both were feeble at the gong.

After some light work in the fourth Vierra did some quick smashing. He drove Anderson to a corner and on next breakaway floored him. The soldier was up in six seconds and got in a whack on the back of Vierra's head just before the bell rang.

Decision for Vierra.

KAMINSKY-HARRIS.

Kaminsky, another army man, and Harris, the well-known colored pugilist, purported to fight a four-rounder which was declared a draw. It was more a game of dodge and clinch than a boxing match. There was not a decisive looking moment in it and in the second round the referee spied over the footlights: "Gentlemen, if these men don't fight I'll disqualify them." When the referee corrected the play in the third, Harris made a fine burst of indignation—condemning things and trying to pull off his gloves.

THE GEM BATTLE

When Soldier Latham and Bill Huehue were announced for a four round contest, much interest was manifested but more on account of the gameness of the little young Hawaiian, who dared to face a sturdy son of Mars from the outside world. The battle that ensued was an agreeable surprise. It was the premier event of the evening.

Huehue sailed in lively at the start. The soldier responded with vigor, getting back a stinger in the native's face which seemed for a little to turn the tide of battle. Huehue was brave in taking his chances of hits received and his speedy action paid everything back with interest. In the second the soldier got in some hard body swipes, but the native exhibited lightning recovery and forced a retreat of his adversary. There were half a dozen hot

exchanges in the face but Huehue was pressing Latham hard at the end.

Huehue opened the third with a terrific left hander on Latham's jaw, then chased his quarry to the ropes with thwack after thwack. In the next business meet the soldier went down and got up to fight but was bowled over again with a straight drive under the jaw. He was counted out, but the gong sounded before the tenth second. Latham rose feebly for the fourth, but thought best to withdraw from the ring.

The young Hawaiian victor revealed wonderful talent as well as style. He has a biting, corkscrew-like delivery. In maneuvering his upper arm seems to half revolve in the shoulder socket, and he carries himself with a light sort of hula-hula gait which is not ungraceful.

MAIN EVENT HUMBAG.

The event advertised as the chief one would have put a damper on fistic in Honolulu for some time to come had it been pulled off as the first instead of the last of the evening.

Mattox came up smiling and there was, say, a minute of feinting. The next minute Millett was being called on not to be in too much of a hurry about finishing, but give the callers something for their money.

After being thrashed across the ring, Mattox was still smilingly game, but when the fight drove him to the opposite side all at once he was laid out. It was just ten seconds before Dee would have hit the gong when it happened. A swinging blow in the jaw did it.

Mattox was borne limp to his corner and supported in the chair, but was so helpless that the time was half counted up before he was got there. The audience broke up immediately.

Before the last event it was announced that Kid Delisse challenged Bill Huehue.

PROVES TO BE MURDER

Jap Mistaken for an Enemy Dies in Hospital.

Katstata Muira, the Japanese who was picked up on Queen street Friday night with a bullet in his back, died very unexpectedly at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The affair is even more mysterious now that it has developed into a case of murder, and the police are bending every energy to find the person who fired the fatal shot.

Muira, according to his ante mortem statement to Officer McDuffie, was walking alone on Queen street near Fort about 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, being on his way to town from Kakaako where he had been at his room in the Magoon block. He occupies a room with another Japanese who is employed on the Kinau. This man's name is Isama or Tenaka and he did not arrive in the city until yesterday, so he is eliminated entirely from the search of the police. Muira told McDuffie that he was walking along very quietly when he felt a stinging sensation in his back. He thought that he had been shot and turned but could see no one. He said he had not been quarreling with any one, that he had no enemies so far as he knew, and was at a loss to understand why any one should want to shoot him. He was inclined to the belief that the bullet which struck him was intended for some one else. The bullet, which was extracted, was found to be from a twenty-two calibre revolver.

The police have absolutely nothing to work upon in the case. No one saw the man when he was hit, and as far as could be learned yesterday there was no one in the immediate vicinity when the crime was committed.

Sheriff Chillingworth summoned a coroner's jury yesterday which viewed the remains at the morgue. The jury will meet again at noon tomorrow to hear evidence as to the cause of the death of the man.

Muira was employed on the Mauna Loa and was about thirty years of age. A friend came to claim the remains yesterday, but so far no relatives have turned up.

COL. FITCH GOING TO TONOPAH MINES

On Tuesday's steamer Col Thomas Fitch will leave Hawaii to settle elsewhere. He and Mrs. Fitch are dismantling their rooms at the Moana Hotel and the Colonel is packing up his law library. They are bound for Tonopah, Nevada, the newest, liveliest and most promising of all mining camps.

Tonopah bids fair to beat the Comstock. Under a vast cap of lava, forty feet thick, a tenderfoot found pay ore. Prospects all over the region developed sudden riches. Since the opening of spring 5000 people have settled in Tonopah, the place has electric lights, will soon have a railroad and will need Tom and to the most picturesque of Honolulu's boom acquisitions, the genial, story-telling, infatigable man of the silver tongue will go. Those who know him best can spare him least.

"I tell you," said the Colonel yesterday, "the mining fever is in my blood. I can't hear of a new camp without my pulses responding. So I'm going home. I want to be where every other man will give me a whack on the back and say, 'Come along, you d— old rascal.' Here things are too decorous. You have all the virtues and none of the mitigating vices of the mining society."

The Colonel will return in September to try some cases for which he has had retainers, but after that Honolulu will be only a solemn memory to him.

DREIER AND HIS HOPEFUL

Lively Times Last Night for the Police.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A rattling telephone call for help aroused the Police Station at eleven p. m. It came from up Beretania street near where August Dreier lives. It said that an insane man with a gun was terrorizing the neighborhood and the police must hurry or blood would flow. The police hurried indeed and when they got there they found August Dreier, nearly spent of breath and with a huge revolver in his hand chasing his hopeful son around the block. From the Dreier house a shrill feminine voice shouted "Owgooste, Owgooste!" In the street was a hack in which the driver and a native girl were laughing uproariously.

Officer McDuffie headed August off and caught the boy, who was taken to the station where he told his story. "I sent for a hack," he said, "so I could take a ride with a girl I knew. We drove up near my house and I got out to get the girl something to eat and drink. I slid into the house by the back way and copped a bottle of beer and a can of sardines. I also took along a can-opener. The old lady heard the hack stop in front of the house I guess. Anyhow she looked out and got next. Then she woke up the old man and he got his gun and came out in his pajamas. I had nothing but the can-opener and it was in my pistol pocket. When the old man played up with his gun I drew the can-opener on him, thrust it in his face and said 'Ps-s-s!' He jumped four feet backwards and five feet sideways all at once and then came for me with a warwhoop. I ran and dodged all over the place but he kept after me shouting: 'Vat iss! Vat iss! You know the old man is pretty stocky and I didn't think he could run so well. I made up my mind that if I never got out alive I would enter him for the 11th of June races.'"

The police questioned young Dreier closely and concluded to let him go if he would promise not to go home that night. The young man demurred. He said he wanted bodemen and mentioned Judge Humphreys as his next friend. But the police wouldn't call the Judge and the young man finally left, not forgetting before he went to call for his hack again.

WAR BULLETIN NO. 1.

At one o'clock this morning August Dreier, driven by a servant, arrived in his carriage at the Police Station. The junior Dreier had been home and stirred things up again. "I was mine bed in," said Mr. Dreier, "ven in my ear a shakin' of the window came. I looked and saw dot worthless poy pointing somedings at my bet and saying, 'Sharley Shillingsworth, Sharley Shillingsworth come here ven I shoot him at.' You was come mit me and arrest both dot poy and Sharley Shillingsworth."

It appears that the hopeful son had gone home, found his father reading in bed and after shaking the window to attract his attention, had pointed the can-opener at him and threatened to shoot. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was, of course, nowhere near but Dreier, Jr., made out that he was and brought the old gentleman down town in a high rage at the officer who could abet his son in crime.

On the whole it was a great night.

NEGRO CONVICT MAKES A BREAK FOR LIBERTY

Grant Snow, one of the gang of burglars which terrorized the residence portion of Honolulu a few months ago, attempted to escape from the chain gang yesterday afternoon and was shot for his pains. Snow is serving a twelve years' sentence for burglary in the first degree.

Yesterday he was taken, together with thirty-six other prisoners, to work in the Makiki quarry as usual. Snow didn't appear to be meditating escape while at work during the day, and the guards were not prepared, when, upon the return to the city about four o'clock, Snow leaped the fence on the Punchbowl road and disappeared into a grape arbor. Snow entered the first yard he came to, evidently thinking that the numerous cottages in the vicinity would deter the police from shooting. The guards gave immediate chase firing as they went. One shot from a revolver in the hands of either Cockett or Morris struck Grant, and the negro gave up. He had got away about a hundred yards when struck by the bullet. The leaden missile inflicted quite a severe scalp wound ploughing furrows on the top of the head and eight or ten stitches were required to repair the damage. No one else attempted to join the burglar and it was no doubt a sudden thought on his part, the curve in the road and the many houses with their thick grape vines affording him a fine chance to hide.

Snow was one of a trio of burglars which robbed many places in Honolulu during the month of January and February last. He was found guilty of entering the home of "Russian Frank" and stealing a bottle of whiskey and twenty-five dollars in gold and was sentenced by Judge De Bolt to twelve years at hard labor. He was also indicted for the robbery of the residence of Adolph Knust, the old German who has been in the courts frequently on the charge of illicit distilling. Snow claimed that he was innocent of all the charges but when his confederates, who had been previously convicted turned against him he had no hope, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty within a few minutes. Snow is a negro thirty-five years of age, and came here from Australia only a few months before his arrest. He is known among his pals as the "Australian Kangaroo." He claims to have a wife here. The wound received by Snow was not serious and he will probably be able to go to work again within a few days.

BROWN WINS FIRST BLOOD

The First National Bank Case Decided.

Cecil Brown and colleagues were given the decision by Judge De Bolt at noon yesterday, against the Summers-Macfarlane combination in the First National Bank controversy. An appeal was noted.

There was argument all morning by J. A. Magoon for the contestants of last year's election of directors and A. Lewis, with Cecil Brown in person, for the respondents. After allowing the bill to be amended, the court dismissed the amended bill. In rendering his decision Judge De Bolt made remarks that he admitted might be unusual, but he thought it was the duty of a court not only to dispose of cases but to inculcate justice.

He said that the officials of a corporation were in a way public officials and suggested that in their business relations one with the other it would be well for the reputation of the corporation and its stockholders as well as for the community in general if matters were conducted in a calm, dispassionate manner. He hoped that at the approaching election common sense would give place to the splitting of technicalities.

In view of the coming election of officers in July it would seem idle and useless to proceed to determine the various points involved in the case. Judge De Bolt said that he felt it would be best for all concerned, the officers and stockholders of the Bank, as well as the public in general, that the demurrer should be sustained. He thought that if heat and passion were laid aside in the conduct of the bank's affairs it would be better for the standing of the corporation.

COURT NOTES.

Points for defendant Marion Reed Austin on demurrer to the bill for foreclosure of mortgage against herself and husband, Herbert C. Austin, by George F. Renton have been filed. There are two main objections to the bill. The first is that the mortgage was not executed by the husband of the mortgagor, in the manner prescribed by statute. In the second place it is contended that the bill does not show such default in performance of conditions as to entitle the mortgagee to foreclose. On the first point it is set forth that, in the mortgage, the law was not observed which prescribes that no sale or mortgage of a married woman's real estate shall be valid without the written consent of her husband.

D. L. Akwal, administrator of the estate of Yee-Sau, deceased, has filed an inventory showing a fourth interest in the Hip Chong Company, an undetermined interest in fire claim award 1256 for \$2,750, and the ownership of fire claim award 3170 for \$72 net.

George Chalmers petitions that he be appointed guardian of his nine minor children, who have property in their own right within this jurisdiction.

NOTES FROM EWA.

Ewa Mill will turn out this year something over 34,000 tons. This will be 4,000 over the manager's estimate. They are doing better work in the mill this year than ever before. The

total losses will be less than has ever happened in a nine-roller mill.

D. B. Murdoch leaves Ewa the end of July to become auditor for Alexander & Baldwin. Mr. Murdoch has been head bookkeeper at this plantation for over eleven years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch will be greatly missed.

Mr. May will succeed Mr. Murdoch as head bookkeeper. Billy Johnson will take Mr. May's place.

Tom O'Dowda, head sugar boiler, is going to make a trip to "Old Ireland" this year. He has not been home in twenty-five years.

Funeral of Edwin B. Newman.

The funeral of the late Edwin Rodney Newman, which occurred yesterday afternoon at the home of W. W. Hall, was one of the saddest which Honolulu has seen for a long time. A little gathering of old friends surrounded the widow and her son, who sat near the head of the flower-strewn casket, bowed and broken by their sudden bereavement. The services were conducted by Canon Mackintosh of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and as the solemn words of the prayer book in comfort of the widow and the fatherless were read, the minister himself faltered and could read no more. After the prayer, the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was sung and the bearers carried the casket to the hearse.

It had been the first purpose to bury the remains here, but a cablegram from Ithaca led to a change of plan and the body will be cremated for transportation East.

Mrs. Newman is bearing up bravely and is having the tenderest of care from Mr. and Mrs. Hall, at whose place the Newmans lived ten years ago. She and her children will soon return to Ithaca, New York.

AMERICAN IDEA OR NOT

Interesting Colloquy Between Bench and Bar.

In the County Act case argument, Mr. McClanahan for the respondent claimed that the act was in violation of the Organic Act by its creation of the Board of Public Institutions. He rung the changes upon the provision of Section 80 of the Organic Act, that the Governor shall appoint all boards of a public character.

Judge Gear asked him one time what was the use of creating counties, if their government was under control of the Territorial executive.

Mr. McClanahan was not prepared to answer that question, to go into the utilities. It might be harmonious with the Congressional view and inharmonious with the American view of county government.

"The court will take the American view," Judge Gear remarked.

Mr. McClanahan hoped the court's view would be the American view. In answer to a query, he said the American view to him was that obtained by those of them who had lived under and participated in the American system. "All boards of a public character hereafter created by law shall be appointed by the Governor," he declared was the dictum of the Organic Act which could not be evaded. That was the Congressional view of the form of government suitable for these islands. It might be a new American view. Congress in its wisdom considered the conditions in Hawaii and knew what it was about, and it placed all boards to be created by law in the future—whether county boards or otherwise—under the control of the Territorial Government.

He spoke of the element of taxation in government and said Congress had provided for taxation boards in Hawaii to be appointed by the Governor. Why these provisions were made they did not know but it was all done in the wisdom of Congress.

MIGHT ACCEPT ISLAND IDEAS

Congress was dealing here with an organized form of government and it might be that Congress thought best to follow, in some measure, the established ideas of the Hawaiian Islands.

Judge Gear said if Congress intended to retain centralization ideas here, it never would have provided for county government. The history of the past 125 years taught that county government was government by the people. Mr. McClanahan replied that counties might be formed without the election of governing boards.

Judge Gear said the method of American county government was the election of public officers by the people.

Mr. McClanahan claimed that Congress provided for county government here under restrictions of the Organic Act. Answering a question of the court as to Congress choosing monarchical or republican methods, counsel replied that Congress provided restrictions in the Organic Act intended to restrict county government.

Judge Gear asked why it said "boards of a public character?"

Mr. McClanahan responded that this was a matter of construction which he would not venture to discuss. What he did claim was that Congress directed that all such boards should be appointed by the Governor. There might be many other kinds of boards. What were meant were boards having no private functions.

Mr. McClanahan was allowed to make an argument on the answer that the County Act as signed by the Governor was legally passed the Legislature. Attorney-General Andrews only began his reply just before adjournment. He is expected to have the floor tomorrow. The twenty-two States mentioned in a previous report go behind the certification of laws and inquire into the manner of their passage.

YACHTSMEN DANCE AT PENINSULA

First Reception by the Club a Success.

Under a cloud of flags of all sorts, in the new pavilion at the very point of the Peninsula, the Hawaii Yacht Club entertained the ladies of their membership and affiliation, and their friends in general, last evening. It was the first event of the kind for the club and its entire success was so pronounced as to lead to the belief that in the future the name of the club will be a synonym for a good time, whenever it may be used.

It was the first time the new location of the entertainment place at the extreme of the point has been used, and the impression created by the pavilion, the surroundings and the decorations was of the very best. The night was made to order for the dancers, the visitors on the yachts and the many who went simply to see and enjoy, and when at last, after the whirl of the music of the quintette club and the band, a supper and an ice, the homeward voyage was taken by the majority, it was with the feeling that the affair had been all that was promised and more.

The crowd went down by the special train leaving at 8 o'clock, and upon arrival, after a trip which was full of enjoyment, for the breezes, the moonlight and the music combined to make its perfection, the visitors found a scene of beauty awaiting them. The train carried its human freight to the water's edge, and in front of them they found the yachts of the fleet trimmed and illuminated, and the dancing house transformed by myriad flags. The decorations were of the utmost beauty. The ceiling of the pavilion was hidden in a maze of color, imparted by the signal flags of the yachts and the banners from the lockers of their owners. The central position was given to the pennant of the club, whose depending triangle of red, with the blue circle in which is placed a white star, set the note for the other decorations.

Every signal known to sailor men was flying, each letter of the code was called out in the mass of color, and the private signals and name flags of the vessels in the fleet, were combined to make the embellishments of the place purely nautical. The lights installed made the place as bright as day, and a new colored light flash, which was the idea of Commodore Macfarlane, added to the brightness and the dazzling color scheme. The pavilion was given over to dancing except two corners, in one of which the music stand was placed, while the other was used as the refreshment booth, from which the dancers were served lemonade during the evening and towards its close ices and varied refreshments.

The principal attraction in the offing was the yacht La Paloma, the flagship of the fleet, which had its rail outlined by colored lanterns and the usual lights were carried aloft. A stern of the flagship, which lay midway between the two docks, in front of the pavilion, was the vessel of the Eiks, which was adorned with Japanese lanterns, and there the men who went down for the trip and others who were passengers by the train and found time to visit the craft, were entertained. Above lay The Ark, where open house was kept, and which was ablaze with colored lights. In addition to the parties which visited these ships there were launch parties on the loch during the evening, many of them in fact and all who wished were thus given an opportunity to enjoy the view from the water of the illuminations.

The dancing was general and the evening, until the departure of the returning train, after 11 o'clock was enjoyed by all. The party was one of white, the men as a rule being in sailor-trim, and the ladies wearing gowns fitted for going out on the boats.

Commodore Macfarlane, with the other officers of the club, acted as the hosts of the evening, and contributed to the perfection of its enjoyment.

The yacht races will take place this morning and many persons enjoyed the hospitality of the boats and Peninsula friends to be on hand when the start is made.

CRABBE READY TO TESTIFY

President Clarence Crabbe of the Senate said last evening that he had been misquoted as to his advice to Clerk Savidge of that body. He said that he advised Mr. Savidge to obey the summons of the court to testify and that if he should be summoned, and the hour at which he was called was one when his absence from the Senate would not in any way interfere with its work and consequently incommode fourteen other members of the body, he would feel it his duty as a citizen to appear in any court which might summon him as a witness.

THE COUNTY ACT CASE.

It was merely forensic procedure in the County Act mandamus case yesterday. There was a contest in the morning over the admission of evidence from H. P. Thielon, stenographer of the House of Representatives. It was admitted under exceptions noted by Attorney-General Andrews. The most of the morning was taken up by the argument of Mr. McClanahan.

COUNTY ACT NOW ARGUED

Judge Gear Takes Matter Under Advisement.

Argument in the County Act mandamus case was concluded at 3:20 yesterday afternoon. Judge Gear took the several distinct questions raised under advisement. They include the constitutionality of the Act, its legal passage by the Legislature and, related to the latter, the competency of the evidence on legislative proceedings. Speaker Beckley and Clerk Meheua of the House of Representatives gave evidence, amidst a running battle over its admissibility, the substance of which was that the final passage of the bill by the House was through adoption of the conference report on a vote of ayes and noes. The clerk could not put his finger on the place in the journal where the bill from conference passed third reading. Speaker Beckley thought the hackmen's license clause never passed the Legislature. President Crabbe and Clerk Savidge of the Senate testified to practically the same things as the House officers. They could not say that the hackmen's clause had passed the Senate.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.
Attorney General Andrews argued that the Act was constitutional, commenting on the care the courts should exercise in passing upon the constitutionality of enactments. Replying to Mr. McClanahan's contention that the creation of the Board of Public Institutions by the measure contravened the provision of the Organic Act which made all public boards appointive by the Governor, the Attorney General maintained that this would make of the Governor an absolute ruler and there could be no election of officers excepting members of the Legislature. There was a difference between boards of indisputably Territorial jurisdiction, such as the forestry and pharmacy boards, and the Board of Public Institutions made up of various departmental officials. With regard to the diverting of the Superintendent of Public Works of functions accorded him by the Organic Act, he denied that the County Act divested any officers of their constitutional powers. In reply to a remark by McClanahan that all the Superintendent's powers were taken away, the Attorney General said there was nothing in the Organic Act which said the duties of an official could not be transferred to other hands. Stress was laid on the provision of the Organic Act that certain things directed by it might be modified by the Legislature.

LEGALITY OF LEGISLATION.
Mr. McClanahan in the afternoon attacked the validity of the Act on the ground that it had never passed the Legislature. If the rules of the Senate were contrary to the Organic Act they must be set aside. There was no third reading of this bill even by title. If an amended bill might be passed without being read they might as well delegate all legislation to a committee. In this bill there were Senate amendments, House amendments, conference amendments—even the title was changed—the alterations made it practically a new bill. They certainly considered the title important when they amended it. The original Senate bill had one title and this one had another. Some entry should be found in the journal of the House of the ayes and noes on the third reading of the bill, otherwise it could not become law.

Assuming that there was no flaw in the title, he said in reply to a remark by the court, they contended that the Act before the court never passed the houses. They contended that the requirement to speak English or Hawaiian in the hackmen's provision was not passed by both houses. The engrossed bill had that requirement in it, which was not in the other bill at all. Therefore the Governor had signed a bill containing a material provision which had not passed both houses. Without claiming that all amendments must pass three readings, they nevertheless maintained that there was no reading at all of the bill signed by the Governor.

IMPORTANCE OF DECISION.
One word in conclusion, Mr. McClanahan said, as to what the duty of the court should be, without presuming that the court did not realize its duty. They believed that the court had the power to pass on the constitutionality of the Act. It was a measure of great importance to this community. If the Act was invalid it would come out some time and the question might as well be settled now. Attorney General Andrews agreed with counsel on the importance of an early determination of the question as to the whole Act. This was more important than the point regarding the powers of officials of the Government.

CANNOT GO BEHIND.
Continuing, the Attorney General claimed that his original point was correct, that the courts could not, under the United States decisions quoted go back of the certificates of the officers of the Legislature. That was Senate bill No. 1 and it passed three times in the Senate and three times in the House, and there were certain amendments made to it in conference. The question put on the final reading was whether that bill should pass as amended. If they took the evidence of the clerk why should they not take that of the presiding officer, and if his why not that of every member as to what the proceedings were? Why

should they be restricted to the fragmentary parts of the journals presented? Such a construction as that contended for would lead to endless confusion and might unsettle every enactment of the Legislature. They had the certificates and the evidence and nothing else to go upon. A decision was asked by the respondent which would throw out laws right and left. Nothing had been proved by the evidence that there was any irregularity in the bill. To take fragmentary records against the official certificates would unsettle the laws and bring the Legislature into contempt.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ASSERTED.

Mr. Davis claimed the right to speak besides Mr. McClanahan, saying they were employed by different parties. The ayes and noes had been shown, so there was nothing more to be said on the point raised about the journals.

The Act was unconstitutional and void, he went on to argue, because so many sections conflicted with the Organic Act, and his honor would have to point out all of them in a well-considered decision.

Congress created the office of High Sheriff in this Territory, giving that official all of the powers formerly held by the Marshal, but this Act abolished the office.

"Modification does not mean extinguishment," he declared in answer to a remark from the court.

Judge Gear said an official might be relieved of some of his functions. "Not to the extent of extinguishment," the attorney replied. "No, they have not gone to the extent of saying there shall be no High Sheriff."

MEANING OF COUNTIES.

Judge Gear asked what Congress meant when it said the Territorial Legislature might create counties.

Mr. Davis said it meant the Legislature might provide county government, but without contravening any of the provisions of the Organic Act.

"Cannot the Legislature decide what officers are to govern the counties?" the court asked.

"They can do it, but not in a manner to wipe out any of the provisions of the Organic Act, for that would be placing the authority of the Territorial Legislature over that of Congress," Mr. Davis responded. They could have created counties without violating the Organic Act. They had no right to impair, destroy or diminish anything in the Organic Act. They could have left the High Sheriff in the County Act and placed him over the sheriffs of the different counties elected by the people.

FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE.

Judge Gear said the Organic Act provided a system of Territorial government. It also by empowering the Legislature to create counties gave the Territory power to place the election and control of county officers in the hands of the people. He read from Cooley and other authorities to show that local self-government was at the foundation of the entire American system. Local government was a matter of absolute right and the State could not take it away.

Mr. McClanahan called the court's attention to the "Insular" decisions relative to the limitations on self-government in the territories.

Judge Gear knew those decisions, but suggested that when the Organic Act gave Hawaii the power to create county government it meant that we were to have counties with a republican form of government. The authorities were overwhelming in holding that local government was an inherent right, one that did not require to be placed in the constitution. "Cities and counties," he proceeded to read, "have the right to choose their own officers." The court would construe the Organic Act to mean that, notwithstanding it provided a Territorial government, in granting the Legislature power to create counties it granted the principle of local self-government.

WENT TOO FAR.

Mr. Davis resumed his argument with a burst like that of a released safety valve. There was no escape from the provisions of the Organic Act. It gave duties and functions to certain officers which no court and no judge could take away. There was no oligarchical rule in the placing of the High Sheriff over the sheriffs of counties—a man who could not be bribed or cajoled. There were dark places in the great centers of civilization, ostensibly governed by the people though they were. It was not all streets of gold in the big cities. Look at the corruption in Minneapolis, St. Louis and Seattle. There was no need to abolish the office of High Sheriff for the purposes of republican county government, but on the contrary a palpable necessity for the retention of such an official.

States had the rights of self-government inherent in them, but Mr. McClanahan had sounded the keynote of this question when he quoted the "Insular" decisions. Could the Legislature by modification take away that provision of the Organic Act that nobody could be imprisoned in this Territory for nonpayment of taxes?

Mr. Davis concluded his address at 3:20 when the court took the whole matter under advisement.

Change of water often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the ship or steamship and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

Arrangements are being made to pay the Japanese claims. S. Ozaki as trustee has collected everything for the Japs, and as soon as the bonds are taken over by the Bank of Hawaii at ninety per cent a distribution of the Jap claims money will be made.

John Hind is having two sugar mills made in town.

MAGOON IS TURNED OUT

Had No Authority As Banning Trustee.

Judge Gear yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of the estate of J. F. O. Banning, refusing to accept the accounts of J. Alfred Magoon and ordering that the accounts filed by Magoon since 1894 be stricken from the records as void.

W. F. Allen was the former administrator and he resigned July 18th, 1894. Since then, according to Gear's decision, Mr. Magoon has been arrogating to himself the duties of trustee, acting under a power of attorney from Mrs. Clara Banning who had been designated as trustee by Judge Cooper. The court holds that this appointment of Mrs. Banning was null and void, as the resignation of Mr. Allen had not been accepted at the time it was made.

After quoting from a decision in the same matter, wherein the Supreme Court declared that Mr. Allen could not delegate his powers, and also from the decision in the McBryde case, the court says that in this estate case the trustee went even further. Mrs. Banning did not even file an account "and she has never since 1894, or at all, made up any account or signed her name to any account, and she has not only allowed the agent's account to be put in as her account, but the agent himself has sworn to the account and filed it as his own."

"It seems to me," continues Judge Gear, "that the court would be derelict in its duty should it allow the matters to proceed any longer in such a way. Mrs. Banning, not being within the jurisdiction of this court, an order requiring her to account personally would be of no avail, but it appearing that the trust fund is in the jurisdiction of this court, the Court will order it immediately paid into court, and will appoint another administrator with the will annexed in place of W. F. Allen who resigned. The appointment of Mrs. Banning 'as trustee under the will of J. F. O. Banning, deceased,' was unauthorized and void as beyond the jurisdiction of the probate court. The fact that the court made such an order and that it had been acted upon for a long time does not warrant or authorize the Court as a court of probate to continue in erroneous rulings, approving these accounts; and the fact that the accounts have been heretofore approved does not preclude this court from now inquiring into previous prior accounts."

Further: "In any view of the case, it seems to me that it is the duty of the Court to order the fund, which is now in the hands of Mr. Magoon, to be paid into Court until an administrator with the will annexed is appointed by the Court. In no other way can administration of this estate ever be closed up. The mere fact that the administrator has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted does not close up the estate. I shall therefore order that, Mrs. Banning never having executed this trust and never having accounted to this Court, and it appearing that she is a non-resident of this Territory, and it further appearing that the funds of the estate are now in the hands of Mr. J. Alfred Magoon, the said J. Alfred Magoon deposit the funds, forthwith, with the clerk of this court. I refuse to pass the account, and order that the accounts filed by Mr. J. Alfred Magoon since 1894, not being the accounts of anyone authorized in law to file them, be stricken from the files of this court, and declared to be of no force, effect or validity. The court will appoint an administrator with the will annexed at a later date."

DECREE.

Yesterday Judge De Bolt filed his decree, in accordance with his oral decision on Saturday, dismissing the application for a writ of quo warranto in the First National Bank case. Each party is to pay its own costs.

Judge Robinson signed a decree making the Henry Waterhouse Co., Ltd., trustee for James Love, spendthrift, in place of G. A. Davis, resigned.

LEASES CANCELED.

Judge Robinson signed an order to cancel certain leases made by David Kahana in his lifetime, on the petition of David Kahana, administrator. It appeared that Kahana leased two pieces of land to Japanese which he had some years previously sold to the late James L. Dowsett. The Dowsett estate agreed, as stated in the petition, to release the Kahana estate from all claims on account of the leases. This was therefore included in the order.

CASES SET.

The divorce trial of Caroline M. Johnson vs. Kaholomoku Johnson was continued until Wednesday. Judge Robinson set the partition suit of Keahi vs. Laukea for trial on June 16.

Time for Benjamin Haywood Wright to file his bill of exceptions to conviction and sentence for embezzlement is again extended, with June 22 as the day.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Mrs. Juliette Montague Atherton was appointed executrix of the will of her late husband, Joseph Ballard Atherton, without bond as requested by the testator, by Judge Robinson.

Mrs. Emma Anna Diamond was appointed executrix of the will of her late husband, W. W. Diamond, without bond as requested by the testator by Judge Robinson.

The fourth annual account of F. W. Macfarlane and August Ahrens,

guardians of George Richardson, a minor, were referred to M. T. Simonson as master. Receipts of capital and income for the year amounted to \$14,409.05.

The second annual account of Benj. L. Marx, guardian of A. M. More, was approved by Judge Robinson.

William O. Smith, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Louisa Frances Hustace, has filed his first and final account with a petition for discharge. He received \$1835.50 and expended \$372, leaving a balance of \$1463.50.

Judge Eatee continued the hearing of the plea in bar in the 113 cases of F. V. Berger against E. F. Bishop from yesterday until Wednesday morning. The plaintiff filed a replication to the plea, in which he admits the statements regarding the examination of the Korean immigrants by a board of inquiry, but denies all other allegations.

NEWS OF MAUI.

MAUI, June 6, 1903.—Wednesday morning the grand and petty juries of the Second Circuit Court, Hon. J. W. Kalua presiding,—begin the trial of a large calendar of cases.

There were present at the opening of court, William Rawlins, Deputy Attorney General for the term, Attorneys C. W. Ashford, A. G. Correa and Avon Crook.

The grand jury with W. E. Beckwith as foreman has already brought in several true bills but will not finish their labors until Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The petty jury has been engaged in trying civil cases.

One hundred and sixty-two Maui Chinese have assigned their claims on the so-called "Chinese Fund" to Alexander & Baldwin for collection. \$34 each is the average sum claimed.

Wednesday evening, the Makawao Polo club held a meeting at the residence of D. C. Lindsay, Paia, for the purpose of creating among its members more enthusiasm for practice.

For this purpose it was decided to separate the active members of the association into two divisions—each to be under control of a captain to whom members must report Friday evenings, in case of absence from practice games the following Saturday is necessary. When a captain is compelled to be absent, he must designate some member of his team to act in his stead.

The following divisions were made:

"The Reds"—(Turkey red being the team color).—L. von Tempisky, (captain); D. C. Lindsay, W. O. Aiken, G. S. Aiken, D. T. Fleming, Joe Taylor and A. Martinson. "The Yellows"—(Color—canary yellow).—F. F. Baldwin (captain), Geo. W. Wilbur, H. A. Baldwin, Harry Copp, Robert Hogg, E. Peck, and C. C. Krumpholtz.

The three members first mentioned of each division will always play the full game—as each of the six men is the possessor of a string of ponies. The remaining eight members will always be given the opportunity of playing at least one period.

It is stated that a number of trained ponies from the Coast will soon be imported by some of the club members.

Monday afternoon, the 1st, twelve teachers held their usual monthly meeting in the Makawao school house.

The following program was carried out:

"Numbers in the Primary Department". Miss Ethel Smith.
"Phonics in Connection with Reading". C. E. Copeland.
"Astronomical Geography". D. D. Baldwin.
"Last Days of Pompeii". F. W. Hardy.

The meeting was one of unusual interest.

STRAY NOTES.

Friday evening, May 29th, there was a fire in the cane fields of Hamakua. Little damage was done.

Sunday, May 31st, "The Feast of the Holy Ghost" was celebrated by several hundred Portuguese at the Kealahou (Kula) Catholic church.

Thursday, the 4th, the luau given from 2 to 7 p. m. at Alexander House, Wailuku, was largely attended. \$150 were raised for the benefit of the "Settlement". Much credit is due to Miss Turner and her assistants, Misses Huntington and Gay, for the arrangements which made the occasion such a success.

Paia Hall has been demolished and in its place a pretty cottage has been built by F. G. Correa and rented as a residence to E. B. Carley, Supt. of the Maui Telephone Co.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Young of Honolulu and their children are at Olinda House for several months.

Yesterday, the 5th, Clarence Cook, cashier of the Bank of Hawaii, also went to Olinda to visit the Dickeyes.

Mrs. Gay is visiting Miss Gay of Alexander House, Wailuku.

Miss Swan is the new assistant nurse at Puunene Hospital.

A H Sengstack of Paia Plantation store leaves for the Coast the last of this month.

Miss Mather of Honolulu is at Mrs. H. A. Baldwin's, of Hamakua.

Mrs. Kittredge, the mother of Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, departed for San Francisco on the Nevada which left Kahului on Tuesday.

It is rumored that the new lawyer, W. F. Crockett of Puunene, is already slated to run for County Attorney on a certain ticket. Rumor also makes the almost incredible statement that Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua will run for County Sheriff.

Eighteen to two was the score of the baseball game in favor of the Kahului and against the Lahaina at Wailuku May 31.

On Wednesday, the 12th C. H. Baldwin of Hamakua returned from a trip to the Coast bringing a "Stanford" friend, J. H. Foss, with him. Mr. Baldwin has charge of the extension of the Haiku ditch and Mr. Foss will act as his assistant.

Mrs. D. B. Murdock of Ewa, returns to Oahu by today's steamer. She will make a permanent residence on Maui in about two months.

Tuesday afternoon, the 2nd, the Makawao Ladies Aid Society met at Mrs. W. F. McCone's, Paia.

STAND BY ANDREWS

Hilo Writers in Defense of Sheriff.

Hilo comment upon Sheriff Andrews is conflicting but even the Hilo Tribune which is bitterly opposed to him politically admits that the charges of dishonesty made by irresponsible legislators are baseless. The Tribune says:

That the official conduct of Sheriff Andrews provoked a fusillade of attack from the members of the Legislature on the floor, is not surprising to people on this island, familiar with the methods of the "Czar."

The bitterest enemies of the Sheriff are slow to charge him with outright dishonesty. Few believe he would misappropriate a cent or misrepresent a fact. No one will question his indefatigable industry or his zeal in the discharge of his public duties. The outcry of condemnation at Honolulu probably affects Sheriff Andrews as much as water affects a duck when poured upon its back. Sheriff Andrews has no appreciation of criticism. He is as invulnerable to argument and reason as though he were an automaton of gutta serena.

With all his faults he is the most interesting man in official life in Hawaii. He is a surviving relic, as Speaker Beckley said, of the "best government on earth." He continues the methods which in the old days made every policeman a repository of executive, judicial and legislative power. Sheriff Andrews has this same old theory of his office and with monumental good faith puts it into practice. If a Legislature refuses to grant Andrews what he wants, he gets what he wants anyway. If the court's decrees do not suit the Sheriff, he pays no attention to them. If the Governor makes suggestions, they are complied with if it suits the Czar.

These remarks are made not in a criticizing spirit. We would be truthful and accurate. An unbiased and well drawn characterization of the official personality of Sheriff Andrews would make interesting reading even to people who have never heard of Hawaii.

One of his heaviest fortresses of defense from attack is the theory that a good intention sanctifies the deed. A proper motive exonerates an official of all culpability in mistakes that may occur along his official path. It's another way of saying "the end justifies the means," which is a doctrine that has no standing in America and which was the chief working theory of the "best government on earth," of which Sheriff Andrews is a relic.

This paper does not believe that an investigation of the sheriff's office would reveal any criminal dereliction upon which could be based charges of embezzlement, or charges of a like fibre. There would however most likely be found a looseness of administration which would scandalize any similar department in the States. But it's the old time looseness of the "best government on earth" and what are you going to do about it?

COURTS INVESTIGATION.

The Hilo Herald echoes Sheriff Andrews' wishes when it demands that the lightly uttered charges be thoroughly investigated. The Herald says:

The proposed investigation into the administration of the affairs of the Sheriff's office should not be allowed to be a mere proposal. There are some members of the Legislature who are serving their first term and who are not familiar with previous investigations of this same charge. Sheriff Andrews is a man of integrity and one who would not stoop to dishonesty in the conduct of personal or public affairs. The system adopted, and about which there has been so much complaint, was manifestly bad. The past tense is used for the reason that the objectionable feature has not been in vogue since last March. But if blame is to be placed for the existence of it, it should be upon the shoulders of a narrow minded Legislature rather than upon Sheriff Andrews. The subject has been investigated in the past by the Legislature, the Attorney-General's department, the Auditor and the High Sheriff and was found to be the only way out of a condition which was put into existence by the failure of the Legislature to grant an appropriation sufficiently large to allow this island enough money for an incidental fund. The present Legislature in attacking the Sheriff of Hawaii has made no allowance for any defence that may be submitted—men with a grievance men who have been discharged or who should be discharged from the force have made statements to members and they have been accepted as gospel. Fernandez, one of the leading knackers retired from the Sheriff's force for reasons entirely foreign to those stated by him to the committee and the evidence is on file to prove it. A Honolulu paper expresses the opinion that Sheriff Andrews has outlived his usefulness without giving the facts upon which it bases the opinion. People who know Sheriff Andrews are satisfied with his administration and want him continued in office. It is the men who do not know him, men whose worth to the community could be written on the palm of the little finger who howl and howl and howl "Turn the rascal out."

THE MR STRINGING STORY DISPUTED.

A local paper's yellow story about an alleged thump stringing episode is denied by the very man from whom the information regarding it was alleged to have been obtained. The Hilo Tribune prints the following card from F. Souza who was cited as authority for the distorted facts given to the public:

Hilo, Hawaii, 4th June, 1903.

Editor Hilo Tribune, Hilo:
Dear Sir: The Evening Bulletin at Honolulu, in its issues of the 29th May ultimo (daily) and weekly of the 24th instant, under the heading of "Deputy Sheriff Andrews and His Participation in Hilo Thump Stringing Episode," has a paragraph giving my name as the informant in the matter, which is not correct.

It is true that I acted as interpreter for the investigation and also for the attorney of the defendant, and that I testified what, as such interpreter, had been said to me, before the Grand Jury, which testimony differs from the statement referred.

Outside of the officials connected in the matter, I have not informed any one else.
By giving these lines publicity in your well known weekly, you will oblige.

Yours very truly,
F. SOUZA.

KALUA IS AFTER THE POLICEMEN

Judge Kalua is hot after the police, if his charge to the grand jury may be taken as evidence. He is not sparing in his words and it is expected that the body will bring in a report which will cause some more gossip on the valley side. The charge, as published in the Maui News, in part is as follows:

"The scope of your investigations is limited to such matters as may be called to your attention by this Court, or may be submitted by the prosecuting attorney, or may come to your knowledge in the course of your investigations of the matters brought before you, or from your own observations, or that may come to you from the disclosures of your associates on the Grand jury. It is especially within your power to investigate alleged irregularities in public office; and if there is any one thing that can endear the Grand Jury system to the people, it is the exercise of this power for which there seems to be no other tribunal provided. Through the Grand jury the light of day can be turned upon any transaction in public life where there is suspicion of criminality. Evil deeds love the night. Men in public life are apt to consider well the consequences of their acts so long as they know that they may at any time have to face a fearless Grand jury."

"I especially instruct you to investigate the irregularities that have been charged against the police department. There can be no security so long as the guardians of the peace are inefficient or corrupt. While acting within the scope of their duty they are entitled to our strongest support, and owing to the many trying circumstances in which they are called upon to act without time for deliberation, they are entitled to great consideration. There are two things, however, that we expect of them; vigilance and honesty. It has been called to my attention that the office of Jailer at Pukou has been farmed out, as it were that is, that one man does the work while another draws the pay. This, if true, deserves the strongest condemnation. It has also been alleged that a policeman in Molokai receives large pay for every little, if any, service rendered for the public, while, in reality he is employed in the private work of his superior. I charge you to investigate this matter and if the charge be true to take such action in the premises as may be proper. If our criminal code is not broad enough to provide punishment for such conduct, it should be speedily amended. I have said that policemen should be vigilant. They should promptly make arrests when offences are committed in their presence. It is reported that in one case on Molokai the assistance of the Attorney General had to be invoked to procure an arrest. A case has arisen here in Wailuku in the prosecution of a Chinese, where it appears that process of the law has been abused out of private malice by persons who themselves are guilty of open violation of the law. If you find this to be the case you will take such action as you are advised."

"You have the process of this court in compelling the attendance of witnesses in all matters, and if, in any matter, there is a refusal to appear before you to testify, you should at once apply to this Court and I assure you proper steps will be taken to assist you."

Nearly a dozen teachers are booked to sail on the Sierra today, taking advantage of the excursion rates made by the Oceanic Steamship Co. Some of them are going through to Boston, others only as far as Chicago. The steamship company has made a special round trip rate for school teachers of \$110. The rate to Boston and return from San Francisco is \$26.
Another excursion rate will be made on June 24th when the Alameda will take a party of teachers. The rate to the Coast and return will be \$115 the same as on the Sierra.

A Big Steamer Day.
The waterfront will be busy as today than it has been for months. Besides the usual island steamers which leave every Tuesday the Gothic will arrive from San Francisco this afternoon, and the Sierra will get in early this morning from the Colonies. Both the Nevada and the Sierra will sail this afternoon.

Will Get Away Today.
Three sailing vessels expect to get away today. The British ship City of Hankow is to leave for Humbolt with coal in transit, the Arctic Stream is bound for the Sound in ballast, and the Dimond Head goes to Seattle with a cargo of coal.

Both the Sierra and Nevada will carry mail, but the Sierra will arrive first at San Francisco.



ARRIVED.

Saturday, June 6.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from Vancouver and Victoria, at 11 a. m.
 Smt. Lehua, Naopala, from Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 6 a. m.
 Smt. Noeai, Pedersen, from Hawaii ports, at 7:30 a. m.
 Smt. Iwalani, Mosher, from Hawaii ports, at 9:13 a. m.
 Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Molokai ports, at 2 p. m.
 Smt. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 1 p. m.

Sunday, June 7.

Smt. Mikahala, Gregory, from Naviwilli, at 4:10 a. m., with 4,900 bags sugar, 51 pkgs. sundries, 3 horses, 1 mule.
 Smt. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, with 10,608 bags sugar, 50 bags taro, 12 head cattle, 16 calves, 61 hogs, 133 pkgs. sundries.
 Norwegian bk. Barossa, Evenson, 47 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of coal.

Monday, June 8.

Am. bk. Albert Turner, 15 days from San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.
 Am. schr. H. K. Hall, Piltz, 22 days from Port Gamble, at 8 a. m.
 Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, 14 days from San Francisco, at 11 a. m.
 Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, 13 days from San Francisco, at 2 p. m.
 Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Curtis, 13 days from San Francisco, off Diamond Head, at 8:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Saturday, June 6.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for the Colonies, at 5 p. m.
 Smt. Nilbau, Thompson, for Punaluu, at 3 p. m.
 Am. sp. Edward Sewall, Quick, for Delaware Breakwater, at 5 p. m.

Monday, June 8.

Smt. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Smt. Noeai, Pedersen, for Honolulu and Kukulhaele, at 2 p. m.
 Smt. Iwalani, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kaaupali and Punaluu, at 2 p. m.
 Smt. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaa, Anahulu, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kailihual, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Ka Mol, for Kohalaale, at 3 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per smt. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, June 7.—S. Kauli, S. Kauli, Mrs. I. Kauli, D. Kauli, Miss L. Kauli, H. Schutte, L. Y. Kauli, O. Helleseth, Mrs. M. F. Prosser, A. K. F. Yap, Wong Hong, Chon Yoon, C. H. W. Ahl and wife, C. C. Henlon, Mrs. Timoteo, M. O'Shaughnessy, B. F. Sandow and wife, C. A. Rice, T. Baumann, Rev. Timoteo, L. H. Bricker, Miss B. Dickey, S. W. Wilcox, W. A. Kinney, W. Thompson, J. F. Humburg and wife, E. R. Hendry, M. F. Prosser and 64 deck.

Per smt. Claudine, from Maui ports, June 7.—H. P. Baldwin, W. T. Robinson, A. C. Dowsett, W. H. Cornwell and wife, Miss Moses T. B. Lyons, D. H. Case, Mrs. Ida Dean and child, H. L. Hudson, W. F. Crockett, Miss M. Rose, Mrs. Gomi and child, Wm. White, Ah Chun, Akuna, O. Tagami, N. Kamuri, S. Koshima, A. Y. Shew, Rev. S. K. Oama, Father James, R. E. Ford, J. S. Ralston, H. A. Isenberg, M. Lorenz.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per S. S. Aorangi, June 6.—For Honolulu: Mr. Gane, Mrs. Gane, Mrs. Pfleger, Miss Pfleger, Mrs. Church, Master R. Hoff, Mrs. E. A. Rhodes, Miss M. Ganzel, Miss I. Samuel, Miss A. Samuel, C. B. Cottrell, Wm. H. Castler, Wm. J. Smith, Mrs. M. Tread, Wm. O'Fazle, For the Colonies: J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. S. Williamson, Miss K. Williamson, Master S. Williamson, Master J. J. Williamson, M. E. Deniston, M. Trial, Graham P. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Frytz, Hon. H. Long D. Sims, J. H. Johnstone, Mr. Glucas and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Smith, H. Read, C. E. Bradford, R. M. Tasker, Ben. Goldwater, J. Smith, William Lloyd, Mr. Gierke, J. H. Anderson, S. A. McDonald, Mrs. Anderson and family.

From Hilo and way ports, per smt. Kinau, June 6.—W. H. Bain, Jas. Denman, J. B. Lewis, H. E. Pickett, F. Roughell, John O'Rourke, H. Piggott, W. F. Thrum and daughter, Mrs. D. B. Murdock, Loo Goon, Mrs. H. G. Treadway, M. Imatugi, H. P. Durger, A. W. Spiewalho, E. C. Mellor, Miss Clara Pratt, Master Albert Pratt, A. L. Louison, Thos. McInley, Miss Hannah Isaac, Miss M. H. Dampman, Miss A. Forbes, A. Mason, Mrs. Nicholson and two sons, Dr. P. F. Frear, John D. Holt, John D. Holt Jr., Master Geo. Weight, M. Sakanaichi, Mrs. G. C. Macdonald and daughter.

From Molokai and Lanai ports, per smt. Lehua, June 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gray, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock and daughter.

From Kauai ports, per smt. Ke Au Hou, June 6.—J. W. Nell, Mrs. J. W. Nell, Geo. Munday and 3 deck.

Per smt. Sierra sailing this afternoon: Mrs. H. C. Brown, Miss L. Bacon, Miss Katherine Severance, Miss A. L. Smith, Miss M. Barret, Miss N. L. O. Garton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dyke, Mr. Robinson, Miss Abbie Miss Warren, E. P. Taylor, Miss Sarah Smith, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mr. Jennifer Chas. Hyde, Miss M. H. Dampman, Miss Cora B. Aldrich, Miss Flora N. Aldrich, W. H. Dible, Misses Cluness (2), Miss F. Moore, Mrs. Whitehead and son, Mrs. Jas. Mox, C. A. Peacock and family, J. T. McGraw, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fitch and child, F. Maguire, B. A. Toulson, Misses Tomlinson (2), S. Topolitz, C. H. Waterman and wife, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, B. W. Long, F. Gray, Mrs. A. N. Locke, S. Sedgewick, Dr. Sandow and wife, W. G. Walker, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. A. M. Galloway, J. H. Morrison.

HILO SHIPPING.

Sailed—May 30—Bark St. Katherine, Saunders, for San Francisco with following cargo: Honoum Sugar Co., 15,072 bags of sugar; Onomea Sugar Co., 14,968 bags of sugar; 15 bags coffee, and hides and skins, valued at \$745.50. Total value of cargo, \$122,197.83.

June 1—Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, for Honolulu, via Honolulu, with firewood.

June 3—Bark Santiago, Anderson, for San Francisco, with 3 Japanese passengers and the following cargo: Hilo Sugar Co., 6,000 bags; Hakalau, 6,000 bags; Pepeekeo, 4,123 bags; Olau Sugar Co., 6,200 bags. Household goods, \$51. Total value of cargo, \$100,751.31.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Nilmas defeated Walukus at baseball on Sunday, five to three.

The Senate is due to meet this morning, first time since Friday.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani sails this afternoon on the Claudine and there will probably be a big crowd at the steamer.

The Aorangi Argus, an interesting shipboard paper, has an article on Honolulu by Sol Sheridan, late of the Advertiser staff.

The Maui Racing Association delegated W. T. Robinson to Honolulu to solicit the entry of animals for the 4th of July meet at Kahului.

Katna, a Hawaiian taro planter, aged thirty-six years, was killed at Keanae, Maui, by an explosion of giant powder with which he was fishing.

This being the second Tuesday of the month Princess Kawananakoa will receive at the old Campbell homestead at Waikiki, from 8 to 6 o'clock.

Dengue fever still figures in the reports of government physicians to the Board of Health. Dr. Mouritz, of Molokai, reports seventeen cases.

John Gaspar, an old resident of Naupoo, Hawaii, offers for the St. Louis exhibit a polished cube of koa timber measuring six feet on its faces.

A Japanese laborer named Yamada Hakamatsu stabbed his wife to death on Puunene plantation, Maui, Saturday morning. He then tried to commit suicide but was restrained and is now in jail charged with murder.

Mrs. Emma Nakuna has been subpoenaed to appear before the Maui grand jury at Waikiki. It is supposed in connection with the police incident at Kaunakakai, Molokai, about which she complained in the press.

Kellias, janitor of the House of Representatives, died Friday night at his home in Kewalo. He leaves two children, one of his daughters being a singer in the band. For years he has held a position in Wilder's lumber yard.

In connection with festivities at Waikiki in honor of the visit of Queen Liliuokalani, it is said R. W. Wilcox will be proclaimed as president of the Home Rule party, and William White as Home Rule candidate for Sheriff of Maui.

Col. and Mrs. Fitch have had a monument erected for their pet dog "Nixie" which died a short time ago at the Moana Hotel. The monument is hewn from native stone and is beautifully polished. It bears the inscription "Aloha, Nixie, May 25, 1903."

A lively stable horse valued at \$200 fell down exhausted at King and Liliu streets yesterday morning, and was shot on the diagnosis that it was a hopeless case, made by Dr. Rowat. The horse had been taken out on Sunday afternoon by Ulysses Harris, the colored pugilist.

Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, yesterday recovered the valuable gold watch he lost about a month ago. Mr. Campbell doesn't know whether it was stolen or not, but he found it in possession of a Portuguese employed at the Honolulu brewery. The Portuguese said his son had found it and gave it up without question.

About 200 men, principally from the camp, gathered at the Waialakamilo assembly hall and passed resolutions calling upon Governor Dole to appoint E. C. Winston Superintendent of Public Works. President Crabbe was asked to press the appointment. The meeting was addressed by H. C. Birbe, John Inch, Geo. Kala and John Kuanaa, who urged the passage of the resolutions, and by several others. It was largely a Home Rule gathering.

MAKING READY FOR BIG CROWD

As the day of the race fancier June 11, draws near, there is increased activity at the track, in way of getting everything in ship-shape for the crowds which are certain to be drawn by the events.

The stand has been cleaned throughout and the surroundings made inviting. The Rapid Transit cars are certain to carry to the track on that day larger parties of financiers of the thoroughbred than have been seen in recent years. The stand will without doubt be taxed to accommodate the people and there will be furnished space for all the carriages that may be out in the quarter stretch.

The horses continue to be in the best of shape, and all that is being done now is to keep them just where they have been brought. The interest in the gentlemen's driving race is better and there is every outlook for a great day's sport.

Nigel Jackson to Wed

The marriage of Nigel Jackson and Miss C. Marline, both of Olau, will take place on the 11th inst. The bridegroom is a police officer at Olau, and the bride is a native girl from Hilo. They were both educated at the University of California.

Chamberlain's Pain Expeller has been used for a long time by the Hawaiian people. It is a reliable remedy for all kinds of pains, such as headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. It is a valuable household remedy and is sold by all dealers in drugs and groceries. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

MUST PAY FOR WHARF

The Government Has an Agreement With the Navy.

The Navy Department has no authority to take over the Channel wharf without forty-five days' notice and then only upon payment of the appraised value of the docks to the Territorial Government. There is a written agreement to this effect now in possession of Governor Dole, and if Captain White attempts to enforce his order there will probably be legal resistance on the part of the local authorities.

"Before the Channel wharf was built, permission was obtained from the Navy Department," said Superintendent Cooper yesterday. "An agreement was made at that time, that the Territorial government would vacate upon forty-five days' notice, and the wharf could be taken over by the Navy Department upon payment of its appraised value. The agreement was made by Captain Merry, and by him forwarded to Washington where it received the approval of the Navy Department. I don't believe the Department could have been fully cognizant of the facts in the case when that first order was issued. It surprised me. The order was not to remove the wharf, but to remove from the wharf. Nothing was said about paying for it, according to the written agreement, which I have turned over to Governor Dole. The wharf cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000, I think. It was built before my time. There is no method prescribed in the agreement as to the appointment of appraisers. That would have to be decided later.

"The Navy only owns a portion of the land upon which the wharf is situated. The remainder is owned by the Territory.

GOING AFTER THE ORIENTAL TRADE

The Dollar Steamship Co. expects to operate a line of steamers between the coast and the Orient, regularly hereafter, and according to a statement made in Honolulu by an official of the company not long ago this city will be a port of call. Several of the Dollar ships have been here en route to the Orient.

The Tacoma Ledger says: "H. F. Alexander, president of the Commercial Dock Co., returned Monday night from a brief business trip to San Francisco, and is authority for the statement that the Dollar Steamship company proposes to establish a regular line of freight steamers to the Orient. The steamship Stanley Dollar and the steamship Arab are to be used in the Oriental traffic, besides which the company operates the coasting steamers James Dollar, Melville Dollar, Grace Dollar, Robert Dollar, Noyo, Soquoia and Rival. The Stanley Dollar, which was formerly the transport Egbert, was on the Sound a few months ago and loaded a cargo of flour at Tacoma and Seattle for the Orient. She is now en route to San Francisco from Hakodate and will go thence to Portland to load a cargo of lumber for the Orient.

The Arab, the name of which is to be changed to the M. S. Dollar, sailed only a few days ago from Tacoma with some 3,000,000 feet of lumber for Shanghai, and will return in August for another cargo. The Stanley Dollar is due at Portland late in June. Robert Dollar, head of the company, went to the Orient from Tacoma on the Arab to look after his interests there.

"I expect the company will derive most of its business on Puget Sound," said Mr. Alexander yesterday. "There is a good opening and if Oriental trade is to be had they will get it. The coastwise traffic is heavy and the demand for coasting vessels is strong."

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Albert, Am. bk., Turner, San Francisco, June 8.
 Archer, Am. bk., Calhoun, San Francisco, June 6.
 A. J. Fuller, Am. sp., Haskell, Newcastle, May 23.
 Arthur Sewall, Am. sp., Gaffry, Shanghai, May 24.
 Annie Johnson, Am. bk., Nelson, San Francisco, May 22.
 Arctic Stream, Br. ship, Brabender, Newcastle, May 17.
 Barossa, Nor. bk., Evenson, Newcastle, June 6.
 City of Hankow, Br. sp., Williamson, Newcastle, May 23.
 David Evans, Am. schr., Holmstrom, Newcastle, June 3.
 Diamond Head, Am. bk., Peterson, San Francisco, May 29.
 F. K. Hall, Am. schr., Piltz Port Townsend, June 8.
 Fort George, Am. sp., Gove, San Francisco, May 13.
 Hecla, Am. sp., Nelson, Newcastle, May 22.
 Howard, Am. schr., Christiansen, San Francisco, June 8.
 Leonard, Am. bk., Schmidt, San Francisco, June 8.
 Kana, Am. bktn., DeLoek, Newcastle, May 21.
 P. R. Bithet, Am. bk., McPhail, San Francisco, May 22.
 P. R. Hind, Am. schr., Erickson, Newcastle, May 24.
 Teaneta, MacLellan, Br. sp., Newcastle, May 24.
 Wm. Bowden, Am. schr., Pierson, Newcastle, May 25.
 W. H. Marston, Am. schr., Curtis, San Francisco, June 8.

Prejudice More Deadly Than Poisons

HERE are many persons today, who are sick, dying maybe, given up by doctors, who can be cured by Nature's own remedy Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Many are being rescued every day almost from the jaws of death by this wonderful restorer of the liver, kidney, heart and stomach. Don't turn away from this, your salvation, because

KICKAPOO SAGWA

GUARANTEED AND ENDORSED is advertised. Remember prejudice kills more people than poison. Thousands of men and women testify that they have been cured of nervousness, dyspepsia, heart disease, liver and stomach trouble, by Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. The word of these people is good in their own community among people that know them best, for clothes, food or money. Is not that word just as good when it testifies for a medicine? If you are sick, investigate the fact. Diseases of the heart, stomach, lungs, nerves and blood are cured by Sagwa. The Hand of Help is held out to you. Sagwa is guaranteed to do as claimed or money refunded. You can lose nothing by giving it a trial. At all druggists.

FRENCH CAPTURE AN ALGERIAN STRONGHOLD

BENIOUNIF, Algeria, June 8.—A strong body of French Zouaves and native troops today bombarded a stronghold of the Figui revolutionists. A heavy engagement ensued during which the French inflicted a great loss on the enemy. The stronghold was occupied.

PORTLAND, Me., June 6.—Great forest fires have swept the pine and hemlock forests near this city. Small settlements have been destroyed, hundreds of buildings burned, and several lives lost. Everything is so dry that the fire is making a clean sweep over a great area.

MILAN, Italy, June 6.—Dr. Sachs, a famous bacteriologist, died here today while making experiments in an effort to learn the cause of the spread of plague.

The many points in all parts of the world where plague has appeared during the past few years has led a large number of European scientists to study the disease in an effort to find some means of checking it. Heretofore there have been but few deaths among the men who have been scientifically investigating.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The flood situation is becoming worse hourly. The river is rising fast and many large areas are now entirely surrounded by water so that hundreds of lives are imperilled.

SPARTANBURG, N. C., June 6.—Later reports of the disastrous cloudburst that occurred here to-day tell of great damage. Three immense mills on the Pacolet river were demolished by the flood. When news of the cloudburst came thousands of people who lived along the river were warned in time to make their escape to high ground, but when the flood finally tore down the river it carried away several dams and made it impossible for all to escape. Thirty lives were lost.

TOKIO, Japan, June 6.—Russia is road building in Manchuria. Thousands of Chinese laborers are being used. It is felt here that Russia's work in this direction is only a plan to make the country more easily traversed by her army in case of war. Japanese statesmen say that the Russian statement that Manchuria would be evacuated in September is simply a method of gaining time in which to carry out extensive military arrangements for war in the East.

PEKING, China, June 7.—A sensation has been caused in diplomatic circles here by a demand from Minister Conger for an inquiry into the denial by Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, of the statements made by Minister Conger relative to the demands that Russia had made as a condition of the evacuation of Manchuria. It is felt that the "lie" has been passed between the two ambassadors, and that whatever action is taken will result seriously to the minister affected by it.

MARSEILLES, June 7.—The steamer Liban, inbound, was cut down by the outbound steamer Insulaire today and of the 200 passengers and crew aboard 100 perished. The accident was due to a misunderstanding of the signals as the two vessels were passing Maire Island just off the entrance to the harbor. Passing steamers rescued 100 of those who were struggling in the water after the sinking of the Liban, and brought them to the city. The Insulaire assisted in rescue work and then returned to port.

BELLEVEILLE, Ill., June 7.—After storming the jail here today a mob consisting of several hundred people of the city and vicinity, took out and burned at the stake in chains, a negro, who had been a teacher in the public schools. He was arrested charged with the murder of the principle of the city schools, and as there had been trouble between them, the evidence was so strong that the people took the law into their own hands. The circumstances surrounding the murder were revolting and the mob, in which were many negro miners, acted with speed and as quickly dispersed. No others were injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—The damage done in this city by the floods will reach \$15,000,000. This includes the various suburbs, in which the packing houses and manufactories are located. In the country about the city, and in Kansas across the river, there will be losses on crops which will reach at least \$5,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—The flood situation here is much worse, as the river continues to rise at an unprecedented rate and the reports from above indicate that the worst is not past. Within a radius of twenty miles from the city proper, there are now 25,000 people homeless. A shotgun patrol is being maintained along the levees, which protect large areas below the city.

SPARTANBURG, Mo., June 7.—The flood statistics here show eighty-five persons dead, 500 homeless and a property loss of \$4,000,000. The worst is yet to come as the waters are still rising.

BERLIN, Germany, June 7.—Owing to the death of Dr. Sachs, the German bacteriologist, while experimenting with plague germs the Government has issued an order forbidding scientists to experiment with plague on the grounds that it is dangerous to public health. The German newspapers, while condemning the practice of making these experiments, laud Dr. Sachs for his great work in risking his own life in an effort to discover something concerning the disease which might prevent a great many deaths in Europe.

SALONICA, June 7.—The slaughter of Bulgarians, discovered in Macedonia territory, continues. Every day brings news of some fresh encounter between the Turkish forces and bands of Bulgarians, always ending in victory for the former.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 7.—Seventy-five thousand textile workers are out on strike here. They have demanded better sanitary conditions in the factories, to which the bosses will not agree.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The funeral of Eli Peck took place here today. It was largely attended by friends here and by many persons from Honolulu.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.—The losses by the forest fires throughout this state will reach \$4,000,000.

BY AUTHORITY

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

Thursday, June 11th, being a legal holiday, the Governor directs that all public offices be closed.

G. R. CARTER,
 Secretary of the Territory.
 Capitol, Honolulu, June 8, 1903.
 2494

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.
 In re Dissolution of the Judd & Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Judd & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock a. m., July 15th, 1903, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOKAI,
 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
 Honolulu, May 6th, 1903. 2497

T. MORI ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed Administrator of the estate of T. Mori, late of Tokyo, Japan, deceased, by order of the Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and all creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to the undersigned at his residence at Waikuku, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, within six months from the first publication of this notice. All claims not presented as aforesaid will be forever barred.

Dated at Waikuku, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, May 14th, 1903.

E. KRUEGER,
 Administrator of the Estate of T. Mori, deceased.

James L. Coke, Attorney for said estate.

2488—May 19, 26, June 2, 9.

HONS ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of George Hons, late of Waikuku, Maui, deceased, by order of the Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and all creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to the undersigned at his place of business at the office of the Kahului Railroad Company, Kahului, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, within six months from the first publication of this notice. All claims not presented as aforesaid will be forever barred.

Dated at Waikuku, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, May 14th, 1903.

FERDINAND HONS,
 Executor of the Last Will and Testament of George Hons, deceased.

James L. Coke, Attorney for said estate.

2488—May 19, 26, June 2, 9.

HELENE HONS ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Helene Hons of Waikuku, Maui, a Minor. Order to Show Cause on Guardian's Application to Sell Real Estate.

On reading and filing the Petition of Ferdinand Hons, the Guardian of Helene Hons, minor, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said ward, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold;

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs and next of kin of said ward and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Monday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Waikuku, Maui, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated at Waikuku, Maui, May 29th, 1903.

By the Court.

L. R. CROOK,
 Clerk.

2492—June 2, 9, 16.

PRETTY WEDDING AT LIHUE, KAUAU

A pretty church wedding took place in Lihue on the evening of June 3rd, 1903. The contracting parties were Miss Lucy Etta Wilcox and Mr. Henry Digby Sloggett. The bride looked very sweet in a gown of white Crepe de Chine, wearing a white tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and carrying a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The bridemaids were dressed in beautiful pink pineapple silk gowns, and carried pink carnations and maiden-hair ferns.

The bride's sister, Miss Elsie Wilcox, was maid of honor and looked charming in a white over pink.

The church was beautifully decorated as was also Papalinahoa, where the bride's party held a reception after the ceremony.

The happy couple received many handsome and useful gifts. In spite of the rainy weather the wedding and reception were very largely attended.

Born at 1066 Young street, Honolulu, June 4, to the wife of Robert Anderson, a son.